THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM.....Editor
R. D. THOMPSON.....Business Manager
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Women's Gaiters and Balmorals
In endless variety and extremely low prices, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

One of the Seven Wonders
Of the world, is the Hydro Carbon Burner. It challenges criticism, and astonishes the master mechanical geniuses of this living age. This invention is indispensable for a stove, furnace, or heater. For making steam it has no equal in the world. Where ever a fire is wanted, there this burner can be applied, and give the most wonderful heat that man ever saw. Parties that purchase territory of this invention, are as sure of a fortune, as the sun is to rise and set. All that you will have to do, is to furnish the demand and count the money. This wonderful invention is now on exhibition at 124 Wood street, near Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa., and territory for sale by A. J. Griffin, N. B.—Let every man that wants to make mohey see this invention, 124 Wood street. Come and see Water Burn.

Catawba Wine,
Still and sparkling, from the celebrated Kentucky vineyards; also, the finest assortment of medicinal Liquors in the city, consisting of Old Rye Whisky, French Brandies, genuine Oporto Wines, London Ale and Porter. All of the above have been selected with great care, and no pains have been spared to secure the finest grades known. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

See Grand Gift Concert, 3d Page.

The Daily Commercial

Tobacco Interest of Missouri.

The tobacco interest of Missouri has grown to such importance as to render it worthy of extended and liberal consideration. The crop of 1865 yielded nearly 40,000 hogsheads, although the season was not favorable, and there was a great scarcity of labor. After the disappearance of slavery in the year 1865, while there was yet a great drain upon the laboring classes for war purposes, agriculture revived, and the culture of tobacco in that year produced a crop far exceeding any previous one ever raised in the State. The tobacco has also grown rapidly into public appreciation, and competing judges now acknowledge it to be equal, if not superior, to that long famed in Virginia. Suitable warehouses to store the tobacco have been a great drawback on such sales and collections as other cities in tobacco growing States enjoyed. A warehouse has just been completed by Christian Pepper, which has a frontage of two hundred and seven feet on Market by one hundred and thirty-five on Twelfth street. It is six stories high, and has a storage capacity of seven thousand hogsheads, while in an emergency it will hold nine or ten thousand. In extent or capacity no warehouse in the United States surpasses it. Dealers can now get direct there and find ample room and large stocks from which to select. A great sale of premium tobacco has just taken place at this warehouse and one lot sold for $60 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever paid for tobacco in the United States.

When Minister Motley's dispatch was received by the American government, troops were already embarked for Mexico and they remained on board nine days, when they were landed and released from Mexican oath of service. Some went into the Austrian service, and there was a row with the remainder, expenses having been contracted, to secure which the arms were seized. So much for taking a decided stand. Mr. Seward can afford to do so officer.

Magazines.

Gildenfenny has secured *The Lady's Friend* for July, which has the latest fashions, and the *Sunday Magazine*, the English publication, which has obtained a wide circulation in this country.

A Canadian Stampede.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* of June 7th says: A stampede of the Canadian volunteers took place at St. Armand Monday night, which in ridiculousness far eclipses the famous one after the "first Bull Run." About eight o'clock the alarm was given by a settler named Keenan, who had been prospecting over the line, that a party of Fenians, 200 strong, were breaking camp at East Highgate, preparatory to an attack on St. Armand. On receipt of this news the utmost excitement and consternation prevailed, and Colonel Carter, the commandant, assembling the four companies of infantry, and Captain Des Riviers' squadron of cavalry, which he has organized in Swanton, told them that "there was no use to defend themselves against the Fenian hordes," and to disperse and save themselves as they could, and leave for the base of operations at St. John." So the brave volunteers retreated on "the double quick," throwing away guns and knapsacks, and in magnificent prostrating, halting not until the reached the Riviere station, 17 miles distant. The cavalry as they furiously galloped along, scattered their rear bodies, and were up the *Sabrans* who dwell on the Grand Isle road, and men, women and children fled to the woods for safety. Not a soldier was left at St. Armand but a solitary private who was sleeping off a spree in the guard house. The whole affair is considered by the residents of St. Armand a shameful affair, and the conduct of the officers styled cowardly in the extreme.

Our friend, Dr. Brigham, ordered up his horse and returned, discovered no Fenians, no defenders of Canadian honor, but they were "too much" for him in speed. A few of the more horror Stricken of the rout had intrenched St. Alexandre, where a detachment of British regulars was stationed. The Vermont Central Railroad "boys" picked up a number of guns and equipments, and excommended a grand dress parade at that point of yesterday.

It is the general opinion that 200 Fenians might have taken St. John yesterday.

New Iron Sloop-of-War "Monocacy"—Pittsburghers Ordered to the East Indies.

The Washington *Chronicle*, referring to the new iron sloop-of-war "Monocacy," says: This splendid specimen of naval architecture, just finished by the Pennocks, iron ship builders, for the Baltimore Iron Company, and now receiving her formidable battery and outfits at the navy yard, is under orders for the Asiatic squadron in the East Indies. She registers over a thousand tons, and carries twelve guns of the 9-inch calibre. The engines of five hundred horse power, and her complement of men will be over two hundred, including twenty-five officers. She is pronounced the finest man-of-war, of her class, by the Government inspectors, ever built, and the best model in the service. On her trial trip she logged fifteen knots an hour under unfavorable circumstances. The only exception to her fine qualities had sea vessel, rolling and steering badly in a sea way. It is hoped that this defect will be remedied.

The following are the principal officers of the line and staff: Commander, Stamp'r. Carter, of Pennsylvania, formerly Major General U. S. A.; Lieutenant commanding, J. Lessels Cloud, of Maryland; executive officer; Paymaster, Charles Stewart, of Pittsburgh; Surgeon, Thomas A. Keith, of Boston; Chief Engineer, Louis J. Allen, of Baltimore.

Commander Claplin, who has been on furlough spending a few days with his relatives and friends in this city, left on yesterday afternoon's Eastern bound train for Washington, in obedience to orders.

Pardons Decreasing.—The salutary order of the President, directing that no more pardons be delivered, has had the effect of greatly diminishing business of this kind in the Attorney General's office. Pardon brokers and brokeresses no longer bore the clerical force of the office with their importunities, and no pardons of any consequence were granted. The applicants themselves; and in case of their absence are forwarded to the Governors of their respective States.

Intelligent.—On Saturday, the 6th, the 5th regiment Virginia militia was reorganized and reconstructed. There was a large turnout of the yeomanry—estimated at from six to eight hundred people. It is stated, we do not know with what truth, that some of the "secessionists" were under the impression that another conscription was to be had, and fled to the mountains and the brush.—*Lexington (Va.) Banner.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The celebrated blockade-runner Chickamauga was sold at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on Monday last for $10,000. The vessel cost $200,000 in gold. In 1861, at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne South Shields. It will be remembered that last year Blace was at Wilmington last year—[illegible].

Evacuated by Over three thousand guineas has been evacuated by M. F. Maury. The presentation speech on was made by Senator Parkinson, M. P. In reply Maury observed with great justice, that he was "undeserving such a compliment."

Mr. S. N. Pike, of Cincinnati, proposes to erect an Opera House in New York city, eighty feet by one hundred and sixty, on Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, on the site of the old Cable Car stables. The entire structure is to be of the Corinthian style, with columns, capitals and arches. The theatre is to be one of the finest in the country, and to accommodate about twenty five hundred persons. The building is to be completed by June. The cost of the structure will be about $500,000.

The Iron City, that arrived at Cleveland on Saturday, brought down 150 tons of Lake Superior copper, which has been discharged on the dock of Messrs. Peck & Holland. It is in very large masses, and is remarkably pure.

A few days ago a plot was brought to light on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, lying off the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which the negro sailors on board the vessel were about maturing a conspiracy to murder their officers and proceed in a piratical manner to murder and pillage. The ringleaders in the affair were arrested and put in irons.

Not less than sixty thousand persons visited New York Central Park on Saturday, and the display was particularly splendid. Budsworth's Band gave some gems from the best operas, and the whole was decidedly French.

A man named Owen, formerly a member of the 63d Kentucky regiment of the Union service, was mortally shot in Franklin, Kentucky, last Wednesday, by a rebel named Bell. Owen's offense was a remark denouncing the conduct of some ladies who had recently followed two rebel horse-thieves confined in the Franklin jail.

After the adjournment of the senatorial Executive session on Friday, it was agreed in an informal way by the Senators present, to make no more confirmations during the present session of Congress except in case of appointment to fill vacancies. This is reported determination of the Senate is important to the country and to the scores of persons waiting Executive action.

The first official copy of the Constitutional Amendment was sent on Saturday by the Secretary of State, to Governor Hawley, of Connecticut.

FIRST EDITION,

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax Bill in the Senate.

Tax on Sales of Real Estate, Wares and Goods.

Proposed Export Duty on Cotton Defeated.

The President Requested to Transmit the Constitutional Amendment to Govenors.

Significant Speech by Mr. Raymond on Restoration.

Proposed Increase of Pay to Army Officers Postponed.

Naval Officer at New York to be a Soldier.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Acquittal of Lieut. Col. Paulding.

Pressure for the Repeal of the Neutrality Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance reported the Tax Bill to-day with several hundred amendments. The most important one, which has not been published, is that proposing a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on all sales of real estate, wares and goods. It is not believed that this new principle of taxation will be acceptable for a moment to the House. The tax on cotton is reduced to the proposition of two cents per pound, instead of five, and the cigar tax is fixed at ten dollars per thousand on all foreign and domestic cigars valued at over twelve dollars per thousand. The tax on foreign cigars is levied in addition to the custom duty.

Export Duty on Cotton.

The House to-day took up and rejected without debate a constitutional amendment which the Judiciary Committee killed some time ago, offered by Fields, Kansas, proposing to levy an export duty on cotton. Not even a majority vote was obtained, to say nothing of the requisite two-thirds.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The House to-day finally passed a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Governors of the several States the constitutional amendment which passed last week. In anticipation of this, the State Department is already preparing certified copies, and has forwarded the first one to the Legislature of Connecticut, now in session.

Significant Speech.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, made a two hours' speech in the House to-day in opposition to the bill to restore to the States lately in rebellion their full political rights. It attracted considerable attention, and the floor and the galleries, and was mostly remarkable for the declaration that he did not doubt that the time would be soon at hand when there would be no distinction on account of race or color in civil or political rights. He advised Thad. Stevens to be patient and not press the clause, or else it would be nipped in the bud, by an untimely frost.

Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed Maxwell Gaddis as Assessor of the Second Ohio district. The President made out the commission to-day, and will send to the Senate to-morrow the name of Lieutenant Harris as Colonel Internal Revenue in the First District of Ohio.

Pay of Army Officers.

The Military Committee of the Senate see no necessity for increasing the pay of officers of the army, and to-day decided to postpone the House bill until December next. There was a tremendous pressure among the regular army officers against the bill.

The Judiciary.

The House Judiciary Committee intend to report in favor of the Senate bill reorganizing the Judiciary. This bill increases the salaries of United States Judges to four thousand and four thousand five hundred dollars per year.

A Soldier for Naval Officer.

A large number of New York politicians were very much exercised to-day at the Presidential declaration that a soldier would be appointed Naval Officer for the vacancy in New York city.

Pardoned.

The President has granted a pardon to Wade Keyes, of Montgomery, Alabama, who was a member of the rebel Congress, and to Thomas Harpey General of the short-lived Confederacy. His pardon was requested and recommended by Attorney General Speed and Admiral Lee, of the United States navy.

Coupons Arriving.

The first package of coupons of the June 15th seven-thirty bonds arrived at the Treasury today. The coupons had been paid by national banks and U. S. depositories, and were forwarded for the purpose of being credited to the respective banking institutions.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $709,945 67. The receipts on Saturday last were $431,585 94, and during the week ending on that day they were $3,771,149 61.

The Case of Col. Paulding.

It is said that the court martial that tried the case of Lieut. Col. Paulding have reached a decision which is equivalent to an acquittal of him. It is stated that although the court found him guilty of disobedience of orders in the matter of removal of deposits, it also acquits him of any treasonable intent, and finds much to recommend him to favorable consideration in the fact that as a public officer, Col. Paulding had disbursed $150,000,000, all of which has been promptly and accurately accounted for.

Affairs in Texas.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, had an interview with the President to-day, in the whole, he represented affairs as steadily improving in Texas, especially industrial pursuits.

Funeral of Colonel Seaton.

The funeral of the late Colonel Seaton took place this afternoon, and was attended by some of the most prominent men of the country. The Cabinet attended in a body, and the Courts all adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased. Some of the mourners in the procession were compositors on the *Intelligencer*, who had been employed fifty consecutive years.

Fenianism.

President Roberts, of the Fenians, visited Congress to-day, and urged in conversation with members a repeal of the neutrality law. He was received and welcomed by a large number of Representatives. There is quite a pressure on members from their Fenian constituents to vote for a repeal.

Grinnell's Defeat.

The insurgence was not received here until to-day that Representative Grinnell had been defeated by Shoemaker by the Democratic District in Iowa. It caused no little regret among his friends.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

SPECIAL MAIL AGENT.

Quincy Adams Brooks has received the appointment of special mail agent in the Post Office Department for the Pacific coast, in place of Colonel Markand, resigned. The latter has with Brown from the Department to engage in the practice of law as an advocate in the Department in this city.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued a circular, expressing the determination of the Queen of Spain to exterminate the slave trade, and his own resolve to enforce the laws on that subject.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed William R. Garsline to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory; Postmasters—Leonard Lotteridge, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Newton Ambrose, Urbana, Ohio; B. B. Nevins, Bellefontaine, Ohio; George Murray Sidney, Kentucky; George W. Gaines, Evansville, Tennessee. Assessors Internal Revenue—Moses M. Bane, Barrow Illinois; Jno. W. Cornell, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Maxwell P. Gaddis, Old Portage, Ohio; Sam. Lancaster, Nebraska; John J. Anderson, Mount Sterling, Kentucky; William Richardson, Rowland Haugh, Tennessee; Benjamin Hancock, Pennsylvania. Consuls—P. Sidney Post, of Illinois, at Sonneau; William E. Gleason, of Dakotah, at Bordeaux; and Gen. Peter G. Osterhaus, of Missouri, at Lyons.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF LEWIS CASS.

By Direction of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following was issued this morning:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866. }

The President directs that the Executive Departments be closed to-day, it was agreed in an informal way by the Senators present, to make no more confirmations during the present session of Congress except in case of appointment to fill vacancies. This is reported determination of the Senate is important to the country and to the scores of persons waiting Executive action.

The President directs that the Executive Departments be closed to-day, it was agreed in an informal way by the Senators present, to make no more confirmations during the present session of Congress except in case of appointment to fill vacancies. This is reported determination of the Senate is important to the country and to the scores of persons waiting Executive action.

The first official copy of the Constitutional Amendment was sent on Saturday by the Secretary of State, to Governor Hawley, of Connecticut.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Peruvian."

Virtual Commencement of War.

Farther Point, June 18.—The Peruvian from Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 8th, passed this point for Quebec. Her dates are one day later.

Cotton—Sales of the week 91,000 bales. Market opened buoyant, with an advance, which was lost, and closed with a decline of ⅛ to ¼d on the week. Sales to speculators of 6,000 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 12¾d.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,000,000.

The Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Alton. These movements are regarded as a virtual commencement of war.

In the British House of Commons the opposition had attempted a surprise of the Government by moving a postponement of the franchise clause in the Reform Bill, but were defeated by a majority of 27 for the Government.

Mr. Walpole's amendment was also rejected, the Government majority being fourteen.

Liverpool, June 8.—Cotton—Sales on Friday 15,000 bales. The market closed buoyant, with an advance of ⅛d, caused by advices per Java. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet but steady.

The Mexican Loan.

Hon. Thad. Stevens' Proposition

Shall the Monroe Doctrine be a Practical Idea?

War with Maximilian would not Alarm Any One.

Vindication of the Honor of Our Republic.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Saturday, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens gave notice of his intention to offer the following Re:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of loaning to the Republic of Mexico, on proper security, $20,000,000, to enable said Republic to prevent the overthrow of its Government, and the establishment of a monarchical government on the continent of North America.

He addressed the House in favor of the proposition, saying: It seems to me that the time has arrived when the States can calmly inquire whether that declaration of American policy called the Monroe Doctrine, which was and is deemed so important and manly, shall be a practical idea or a mere sentiment. While we were engaged in civil war, it was certainly prudent not to provoke a war with any powerful nation, though I do not forget the bold policy of Rome, which made her declare war against a powerful nation and march an army against her, to avenge an insult, while Hannibal was thundering at her gates. But the time is now supposed might have given to France just cause of war. On the invasion of Mexico by that Power, under a pretext which will carry them to the ultimate one, she and Mexico were the contending belligerents, and to have aided either of them with loans would have been a breach of neutrality; so now a loan to the republic ought be considered as a friendly act, as just cause for war, for which we would be responsible to him. For though he be a usurper, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, France could have no cause or complaint against the action of the national authority, by the treaty of April, 1831, between Napoleon and Maximilian, an empire was sought to be established in Mexico, and all other nations of France ceased to be a principal in the contest, and entered into arrangements with the so-called empire for the payment of 8,000 men and for the payment of her troops as a future portion of the army of Maximilian.

France occupies the same relation to the empire of Mexico that the Hessian States did to England while they sold their troops to fight against America in the time of our revolution. Those troops are mercenaries figuring for pay in a foreign army. The difference is that we disclaim any interest in the government of Mexico, and sell to our Minister. We have no much honor in supposing that we have any part in the Mexican Empire." What might save the nation from a war? Shall we, then, be silent? Shall we remain neutral, when the very principle of the Monroe doctrine is to be manfully defended? War, or others might put the republic, being responsible only to the supreme power of the nation. Aggressive, it is the duty of this nation to maintain moral power fell among nations.

Diplomacy always has been smoothly written, which yield everything and command nothing. And little is done from year to year, but neither invite insult and scorn. Why do we allow our avowed principle to be disregarded by any power, when we have it in our power to great republic to decline the fate of the intervening space of Maximilian. Why do we not what a crime to be content with a promise to withdraw the invading forces in eighteen months? Before that time the Rebellion will be ground to atoms, and republicanism in that beautiful portion of the continent will be established. Why not say to France, that we intended to maintain the Monroe doctrine with the first power of the earth, if necessary, and abandoned with dignity as an irrecoverable error. If it be deemed important that Mexico and the minor of the country, there should be no yielding, to time-serving, no timid policy. The honor of the nation is involved in the safety of this Republic, and our honor is concerned to see that it be not violated.

The lives of republics, like those of princes, are contagious. The monarchs of Europe combine to suppress the democratic principle, lest the flame should spread and work the final overthrow of absolute governments. So now let us declare that the Republic of Mexico must should touch our borders, lest the tyranny might spread and pollute the continent. Hence there should be no hesitation in declaring that no foreign nation should establish a throne on this continent against the consent of the people. The so-called Empire of Mexico was a fraud so far as the consent of the people was concerned, and could only be established by foreign bayonets. The Mexicans who form the only portion of the Imperial population are soldiers, who might well rank with Southern secessionists.

Besides being a monarchy, the empire is a sectarian government. The decree by which all the men found fighting for the republic are to be instantly executed, and which is being carried into effect, stamps the government as savage barbarians, and disgraces the age of civilization. It is worse than the ancient government of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers, which the Christianized world held to be pirates and enemies to the human race. As, then, such an empire cannot be secure, but whenever the foreign nation, it is expedient to grant it. It is very clear that without such foreign aid republicanism would soon be established, and monarchy established. Juarez has persevered with a courage and fortitude that is rare in modern history. I know nothing to compare with it but the unyielding endurance and faith of Wellington in the Spanish Peninsula in the midst of a horde of traitors, sustained by the British Government. Juarez had sea coast, rolling and steering badly in a sea way. It is hoped that this defect will be remedied.

The following are the principal officers of the line and staff: Commander, Stamp'r. Carter, of Pennsylvania, formerly Major General U. S. A.; Lieutenant commanding, J. Lessels Cloud, of Maryland; executive officer; Paymaster, Charles Stewart, of Pittsburgh; Surgeon, Thomas A. Keith, of Boston; Chief Engineer, Louis J. Allen, of Baltimore.

Commander Claplin, who has been on furlough spending a few days with his relatives and friends in this city, left on yesterday afternoon's Eastern bound train for Washington, in obedience to orders.

Pardons Decreasing.—The salutary order of the President, directing that no more pardons be delivered, has had the effect of greatly diminishing business of this kind in the Attorney General's office. Pardon brokers and brokeresses no longer bore the clerical force of the office with their importunities, and no pardons of any consequence were granted. The applicants themselves; and in case of their absence are forwarded to the Governors of their respective States.

Intelligent.—On Saturday, the 6th, the 5th regiment Virginia militia was reorganized and reconstructed. There was a large turnout of the yeomanry—estimated at from six to eight hundred people. It is stated, we do not know with what truth, that some of the "secessionists" were under the impression that another conscription was to be had, and fled to the mountains and the brush.—*Lexington (Va.) Banner.*

THE COAL DIGGERS' STRIKE.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny City—Five Cents per bushel for all Merchantable Coal demanded—Prayer Morrison presides—Speeches of Messrs. John Higgins, Peter Tippen, William Shaw, William White, Nicholas Hoye, Adam Becker and John Davis—Music, Banners, &c., &c.

Pursuant to a notice published in the COMMERCIAL, nearly one thousand coal diggers assembled on the West Common at Allegheny City, yesterday morning, to consider the practicability of demanding an advance to five cents per bushel for all merchantable coal. The diggers were all disposed to act reasonably and abide the decision of the meeting, whether favorable or otherwise. They were respectably clad and preserved the best possible decorum, except in one or two instances, when rather strong expressions were used by one of the speakers, who became a little excited over the question which they had met to settle. They represented nearly all the principal coal mines in Allegheny county, and were uniform in the character of their grievances. For nearly an hour after they arrived on the Common, they passed away the time in familiar conversation about the "strike." Every one of them insisted that the present rate, which varies from two and a half to four cents per bushel, is inadequate to meet their current domestic expenses. They claim that if all the coal they dig out of the mines was paid for at a reasonable rate, they would not strike for higher pay. It seems, according to their statement, that out of every one hundred and twenty-five bushels of coal, they receive pay for only about forty-five bushels. This is owing to the present method of "docking" coal, and the screens are usually very large, so that coal of a merchantable quality, in great quantities, is delivered free of the expense of digging, the miners receiving pay for the large coal which will not pass through the screen. Many say they stated to our reporter that the coal cars are of a capacity greater than is legal. These cars ought not to hold over twenty-five bushels, but in several cases they had been enlarged to even thirty-five and forty bushels of coal. They complained, also, that the bosses allowed the privilege of measuring their own work. This, they allege, is done by parties in the pay interest of the proprietors of the mines, who make short returns. Thus, in a variety of ways, it is claimed, they are prevented from receiving a fair return for labor actually performed. In order to obviate any difficulty in the future, arising from these causes, they now demand five cents per bushel for all merchantable coal, without regard to its size, agreeing not to ask any return for "slack coal." They allege that the cost of living is greatly increased and will not for from six to twelve cents per bushel, and therefore merchantable, and ought to be paid for as such. The coal diggers formed in procession on the other side of the Monongahela river, Capt. Jones marching, and, headed by a band of music, they passed into Market and Federal, and paraded through several of the principal streets of Pittsburgh, en route for the West Common, at Allegheny City.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Mayor Morrison, for the Pittsburgh newspapers, for the speakers, and for several friends.

THE TED BOSSES INVITED ON THE STAND.

Mr. Tippin, Mr. Higgins and others, invited Messrs. Armstrong, Kier, Foster, Reno, Gray, Hartley and other coal men to take the stand, and give their views about the justice of the strike, but none of these gentlemen made their appearance.

REPORTS.

Mr. William Price reported that the diggers employed by the Pontfort Iron and Coal company, and at Moore's Coal Works, had united in the present movement. Also that

Mr. Richard Underwood, employed at Armstrong's mines, made a similar report.

THE STRIKE ORGANIZED.

Mr. John Higgins then moved that a strike for five cents per bushel for all merchantable coal, be declared the unanimous decision of the meeting, which was carried without a dissenting vote.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Mayor Morrison, for the Pittsburgh newspapers, for the speakers, and for several friends.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The tannery of Hiram Hosle, at Newburgh, ten miles above Steubenville, on the P. & C. R. R., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. There was a considerable amount of unfinished leather in the building, which, with all the machinery, was consumed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been used about the building.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* says that the coal works of Judge Boggs are about to commence preparing to do a large business this season. They will furnish the P. & C. R. R. alone, from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of coal per day.

The Harrison National Bank of Cadiz offers a reward of ten thousand dollars for the recovery of the bonds and money not heretofore recovered from the burglars who robbed that institution on the 24th of April. The amount still missing is $20,000, in Cincinnati bonds.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Saturday last, says: A gentleman in our office to-day who comes from the vicinity of Chagrin Falls, informs us that a man named Ellsworth, residing in that village, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. He is said to have been engaged in the business for a long time, and to have made a large amount of money. He was arrested on Thursday last, and his trial was to take place on Friday.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHN HIGGINS.

Mr. John Higgins, of Temperanceville, was the first speaker. He said they had come together to-day to see if any of the coal bosses were present they would like to meet. It was a pleasure, for the coal diggers wanted both sides fairly ventilated and would guarantee their bosses a patient and respectful hearing. It had been said that the strike was the character of their grievances, that the bosses were disposed to do the right thing. He had lost his situation at Bailey's works on account of his connection with the strike, but this would not deter him from standing by them. [Cheers.] He was in favor of the movement as a matter of justice, and he hoped to see it succeed even beyond their highest expectations. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. WM. SHAW.

Mr. William Shaw, of Big Saw Mill Run, was next introduced and addressed the meeting in a very sensible way. He set forth the character of the coal-diggers' complaints, which, he said, were easily adjusted if the bosses were disposed to do the right thing. He had lost his situation at Bailey's works on account of his connection with the strike, but this would not deter him from standing by them. [Cheers.] He was in favor of the movement as a matter of justice, and he hoped to see it succeed even beyond their highest expectations. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. WM. WHITE.

Mr. William White, of Saw Mill Run, a venerable coal digger, was the next speaker. He addressed his fellow workmen in a quaint style of delivery, and afforded much amusement by his apt though comely hits at the bosses. He had entered into the spirit of the movement and intended to see it through to the end. [Cheers.] He believed their cause was a just one—honest more so—and counselled them not to let their faith grow weak nor to band together and fight it out in this line if it takes all the summer. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. NICH. HOYE.

Mr. Nicholas Hoye introduced Mr. Nicholas Hoye, of Mansfield. This speaker made a brief and intelligent speech in advocating the strike. He referred to his travels in Europe and the United States, and felt prepared to give a full account of the condition of miners and millmen. This he did in a few words, in which he took occasion to tell the diggers that the success of the movement depended entirely upon themselves. If they stood firm they were bound to win. If they weakened they would be defeated. So they must be firm. He was followed by Mr. John Davis, who spoke in Welsh and English.

MR. TIPPIN, MR. HIGGINS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tippin, Mr. Higgins and others, invited Messrs. Armstrong, Kier, Foster, Reno, Gray, Hartley and other coal men to take the stand, and give their views about the justice of the strike, but none of these gentlemen made their appearance.

REPORTS.

Mr. William Price reported that the diggers employed by the Pontfort Iron and Coal company, and at Moore's Coal Works, had united in the present movement. Also that

Mr. Richard Underwood, employed at Armstrong's mines, made a similar report.

THE STRIKE ORGANIZED.

Mr. John Higgins then moved that a strike for five cents per bushel for all merchantable coal, be declared the unanimous decision of the meeting, which was carried without a dissenting vote.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for Mayor Morrison, for the Pittsburgh newspapers, for the speakers, and for several friends.

Examination of Prisoners.

An Alleged Fenian Spy Under Arrest.

Hints of Another Invasion.

New York, June 18.—A *Tribune's* St. Armand special says: Mr. Kelly, *Tribune* correspondent captured near Pigeon Hill are undergoing a rigid examination. George Crawford, an alleged Fenian spy, of Frelighsburg, is under arrest, and it is said that the evidence against him is very strong. It is said the prisoners will be sent to Sweetsburg for trial.

A Montreal letter to the *Tribune* says: Special reports just received at Frelighsburg from scouts on the line, hint at another invasion to-night, of the Fenian forces. The line is picketed by the 4th Rifle brigade, 7th Royal Fusileers, 2th Queen's own Borderers, and a battery of Armstrong guns.

A St. Armand special to the *Tribune* last night says: A movement was observed on the line last night. Hints of another invasion were caused, probably, by the movement of the Fenian forces at Pigeon Hill.

The damage done at Pigeon Hill and Slab City will probably amount to fifty thousand dollars. A fight occurred yesterday, a shot was fired against Her Majesty was established. The prisoner, Gilmore, was identified as having threatened to shoot several of the inhabitants.

Vitality of the Fenian Movement—The Brotherhood strong in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Official information received here, shows that while the Fenian movement may be dead in the Northern States, it still retains the same elements and may materially aid in another spasmodic effort, whenever a suitable opportunity presents. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are still moving to various places of deposit and especially in Pennsylvania. Organizations are also forming throughout the country, but especially at the South, where there is a strong sympathy and will fain a fighting opportunity with great pleasure.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following anecdote of General Scott: "The General's headquarters in Mexico comprised two rooms, one opening into the other. In the rear room General Scott slept. One night after the general had retire, one of the staff wanted to see him on important business. He called at the door and the officer started to go in his shirt sleeves. He was cautioned against the experiment as a dangerous one, for if the general caught a man in his quarters with his coat off he would punish him. The officer said he would risk it that time. He opened the door softly and went on tip-toe to the water pitcher. He had no time to draw his sword before the muzzle of the bell, and the sentinel outside of the door entered. 'Take the man to the guard house,' said the brief order, and the coatless officer spent the night on a hard plank under guard."

A public meeting of Italian residents of New York city, is to be held at Cooper Institute, next Friday evening. At that gathering measures will be taken to raise funds with which to enable more than three hundred young boys to leave the city for Europe to join the army of Garibaldi.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WAR IN EUROPE!

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer China.

Diplomatic Relations of Prussia and Austria to Cease.

Austrian Army to Advance Against Prussia.

Prussian Troops Occupy Holstein.

They are Peacefully Met by the Austrians.

Italy to Commence Hostilities as Soon as War is Declared in Germany.

The Position of France.

Proceedings of British Parliament.

Financial Affairs More Favorable.

Cholera Prevalent at Nantes.

Halifax, June 18.—The steamship China, from Queenstown, arrived with news two days later.

The political news is unchanged. The continental news continues startling.

A Vienna dispatch says that the diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease the moment the Prussian representative at the Austrian court leaves Frankfort.

An Austrian telegraphed General Gablenz to order on armed conflict in Holstein. It is stated that should a conflict take place the Austrian army of the North will advance against Prussia.

Advices from General Gablenz to Vienna, dated Monday, June 18, 1866, state that a Prussian division under Gen. Flies crossed the Elbe on the 7th and ordered Holstein to pay contributions, and, headed by a band of music, they entered the Austrian camp, shouting Kell and Danzer. The Austrians reported the occurrence to Gablenz, who ordered the Prussians to withdraw from Holstein, and stating that he awaited the execution of the order of the Government of Holstein in the matter. He addressed the Prussian commander, and sent a dispatch to Gablenz, stating that in consequence of the refusal of the Prussian officer to withdraw, and the impossibility of reaching him by telegraph, the dispatch of troops to Holstein for the maintenance of the sovereign rights of the Government of Holstein was placed in jeopardy. The step however is necessary, and he has ordered General Manteuffel to have sent immediate Government establishment of common administration in the duchies. Gablenz has issued a proclamation, and has helped to secure for the bank over one hundred thousand dollars of money and bonds, and has taken the deposits of the Bank of Austria. Gablenz has issued a proclamation to the Holsteinians, declaring that he would only take active part if events of imperative necessity should render it her duty to defend the honor of the army and the country.

The text of the Austrian reply to the invitation to the conference is promised. It agrees with the representations already made, and expresses regret that the Austrian Government was not invited to the Conference.

Great Britain says in the House of Commons that the Government will introduce a Reform Bill, Lord Stanley attempted a surprise, but was defeated by a majority of 27. The amendment was carried by a majority of 14. The Government will therefore resign.

Lord Derby says: Although the Government will not resign, they will be compelled to dissolve Parliament.

Paris advices say that the Emperor has declined to receive the Austrian envoy, and that Austria will declare war if Prussia attacks Holstein.

Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war is declared in Germany.

The Paris Bourse was active under low quotations.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 9.—Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 bales to exporters. Market opened buoyant and advanced fully 1d, but subsequently became heavy and the improvement was lost, the market closing with a decline of ⅛d on the week. The authorized quotations were: Orleans fair, 13d; middling, 12½d; Mobile fair, 13d; middling, 12½d; upland fair, 13d; middling, 12d. The sales of cotton to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters; market buoyant, with an advance of ⅛ and ¼ to-day, by American advices received per steamer Java. Stock of cotton in port, 905,000 bales, including 700,000 bales American.

Manchester market firmer under American advices. Quotations unsettled and some excitement. Breadstuffs firm and all qualities advanced. Corn dull. Provisions unchanged and steady.

London, June 8.—Consols closed easier for money. American securities, 6 20's, 69@69¼; Illinois Central 75¾ @76; Erie, 49@49½.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of bullion of £400,000 pounds. The current rate at the close is 2 per cent. Illinois Central, 75¾@76; Erie, 49@49½, at which the market opened to be firm, although prices relative to London and New York have now nearly approximated. Parties buying for export is almost stopped. Atlantic and Great Western bonds are active under low quotations.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour and Ohio dull and drooping. Wheat firm and an advance of 1d per sack. Wheat has an upward tendency, with an advance of 2@3 per central. Corn dull with a decline 3@6d per quarter. Peas and beans.—Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Canadian peas 3@6d higher and has an upward tendency; hard nominal. The sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet and steady at 1s 9@22s. London Breadstuffs firm; wheat and oats 1d higher. Corn advanced 6d. Flour firm, but not to 25s 6d@26s for refined; 27 pounds for cuttle.

Liverpool, Saturday, June 9.—Cotton—Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and importers. Market firm, with yesterday's advance. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Provisions market steady.

London, Saturday, June 9.—Consols closed at 89¾ for money. American stock—5-20's, 69@69¾; Illinois Central, 76@76¾; Erie, 49@49½.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Occupation of Mineral Lands.

Tax on Exported Cotton.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose to an expl

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S MISTAKE.

The necessities of the Government for its foreign purchases during the war, the lack of confidence abroad which compelled the substitution of gold for the securities of the country in foreign payments, the partial cessation of exports of produce and raw cotton, and the hoarding of the precious metals consequent upon the disturbed state of the country, together with the issue of large amounts of paper to supply a circulating medium—and the concomitant enhancement of the price of the precious metals—were clearly providences of God. No human wisdom or foresight could have controlled these things. Even with present experience we cannot see how any human effort could have controlled or led to a different result. From the cessation of the war all was changed. The ball which took impetus from the first crash of war, had rolled on with accumulating force until checked by the fall of Richmond, and as the storm ceased with the final crash of LEE's surrender, it rolled so gently as to seem within the easy control and direction of human hands. Secretary McCULLOCH thought he held the ball, and everybody believed he had begun to guide its declining motion into perfect rest. That he has not done so is simply the result of a *mistake*.

When Congress assembled, confidence had been restored abroad and at home, and Gold came down to 30. Foreign capitalists were buying our securities, and the indications were all in favor of there being soon a mania for them which would cause gold to be sent into the country for their purchase. Gold was actually sent for this purpose. The industry of the country showed abundant ability for all the demands of the national debt. Had Congress at once doubled the tariff, or better—made it almost prohibitory, the incipient prosperity would have been cumulative, and the flow of the precious metals turned to our shores to pay for bonds, breadstuffs and cotton. A precisely opposite course was adopted. Congress refused to increase the duties, all the while leaving the impression that they would probably be increased towards the end of the session. As a natural effect, Foreign manufactures were rushed into our ports at a rate never before known in anticipation of the apprehended increase. The bulk of these importations were either on account of owners, to their American partners, or on commission. The demand for Gold to pay duties, was but like the interest on the vast sum of the value, and Mr. McCULLOCH received the duties, he could of course easily supply the Gold market and prevent any extraordinary rise. But as the goods began to be sold the *principal* was required in Gold for remittance to the original owners. For each $50,000 paid to Mr. McCULLOCH by the importer, a million was needed. Gold began to rise because the demand universally exceeded the supply. The Secretary rushed in with the sums he had received for duties, but, as most other people foresaw, he soon discovered that the amount for which the goods were sold was larger than the duties they had paid. His small stock of gold was soon run out. Instead of the business of the country having been brought back to a specie basis without revulsion and financial distress, we now have gold at $1 60 and fifty cents and labor trembling in affright behind a gloomy and uncertain future. It is to be feared the Secretary has but reaped a taste of the whirlwind he has sown. As the effect of the necessity of paying for the enormous imports was not evident until the goods were being sold, the proceeds were required for shipment out of the country, so the ruinous effect of these importations on the industry of the country only begins to be realized as they are distributed throughout the breadth of the land. Already the pressure is being felt in the stoppage of mills, and the decline of workmens' wages. It will soon tell on the receipts of the Treasury in declining excises and vanished income.

If the Secretary will look the past squarely in the face, and recognize his mistake much of the impending disaster may be averted.

If he fail to see it and act not promptly in the light of his experience, we can only reasonably look for national and individual bankruptcy.

We must do the Secretary the justice to say, that while we have laid upon his broad shoulders the burthen of the mistake, he is far less culpable in the matter than Congress.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF ADULTERATION.

So general has the adulteration of food and all sorts of liquors and wines become, that it is with great difficulty a fine article can be obtained at any price. If we could see uncovered the counterfeits of which we are compelled to partake, in eating and drinking, we could not but shrink back in horror. Bread we find expanded, as to bulk, with mashed potatoes, and whitened with alum. The adulteration of Coffee has long been a subject of notoriety, especially when ground. Chicory and dandelion are commonly mingled with it, and frequently peas, barley, sweet corn and wheat. A recent detailed examination of thirty four samples of the prepared sort revealed carrot, parsnip, beet, acorns, beans, roasted corn, biscuit powder and burnt sugar. Out of forty-five specimens of Coffee, thirty-one were found to be largely adulterated with chicory; twelve with chicory and roasted corn; one with beans and one with potato flour. A package of the "finest Java," consisted of half Coffee, much roasted corn and a little chicory; "fine Java" was heavily charged with potato and chicory; "superb coffee" was principally roasted corn and chicory, and a package of "fine Plantation Ceylon" was almost entirely chicory. There is no sure way to obtain a pure article of Coffee, unless by purchasing the green Coffee and doing the roasting and grinding under your own eyes, and then you are sure only as you are a judge of them. Notice, the Chocolate the principal article of adulteration appears to be flour, beet starch, sugar, cocoanut oil, lard, tallow, chalk and sweet ochre.

In all large cities the practice of adulterating milk is so common, that hardly any one ever looks for a pure article. The ingredients used are chalk, whiting, water, flour, sugar, starch, and the brains of calves, sheep and oxen. The most common adulteration is that with tea to sweeten it; water, to add to its quantity; salt, to bring out the flavor and annetto to restore the color from the familiar blue, which the water alone produces, to the rich, creamy aspect which is its original color.

Olive oil is seldom or never imported pure. Professor Bloyt in a recent lecture said, that the olives were pressed and *that* oil retained in the country for home consumption; the husks were pressed again, the product mixed with American lard, melted, and then suitably colored, put up in elegant bottles, and exported to England and America. He estimates the proportion of lard as nine parts in ten of the olive oil.

Cheese is often colored with annetto and contaminated with red lead. Sugar is qualified with bone dust, chalk, flour, or potato starch. Hog's lard we find often deteriorated with potato flour, starch and water. Ginger made from ground rice and mustard husks. Irish potatoes are frequently used in making arrow-root and tapioca.

Candies, especially the colored kind, are frequently the most injurious substances that can be put into the stomachs of children. The red color is frequently imparted by vermillion; the yellow by chrome yellow, a preparation containing gamboge and lead; the green, by SCHULE's green, which contains copper and arsenic. There are used in the preparation of cheap candies also, starch, pipeclay, plaster of Paris, and mercury.

In this country we generally find wheat flour in a pure condition, owing principally to its cheapness. In England it has often been found to contain white corn meal, potato flour, plaster of Paris, ground bones, chalk, rye, bean, pea, and rice flour. Butter is often adulterated, potato flour being used often with lard and a great quantity of salt mixed by melting.

Beer, porter and ale are often flavored, strengthened and colored with wormwood, capsicum, quassia, sulphate of iron, grains of paradise, indicus, sulphuric acid and coculus. A very small quantity of the above substances will flavor a great many gallons of water when hops and barley are scarce.

In China, tea is often adulterated by mixing palm and ash leaves with it. The "grounds" are frequently mixed in this country with gum and dried, after which rose-pink and black lead are added to make the mixture sell for black tea, and copperas for green tea. The leaves of the chestnut, elm, beach, oak, willow, poplar, hawthorn, sumach and holly, are more or less used in adulteration.

Judges of brandy often declare that there is not a gallon of genuine foreign brandy in this country. Most of the brandy offered for sale is composed of alcohol and whisky, diluted with water and colored with burnt sugar. Guinea pepper, cream of tartar and acetate of lead, are used to strengthen and oak saw dust to give it flavor. Most of the "imported" wines are made of whisky, sugar, Brazil wood, elderberry husks, bitter almonds, logwood, oak saw dust, alum, &c. Vinegar we find made of muriatic, nitric or sulphuric acid mixed with water. Salt is frequently adulterated with a preparation of lime. Pure honey is composed of two parts of flour and starch to one of the genuine product of the bee. Imported spices are often made at home of wheat flour, mustard and husks; and potato starch is the principal article used in manufacturing foreign Sago. Pepper is mixed with pea flower or ground mustard seed.

These remarks could be extended on further, in fact, to nearly everything we use either as food or drink. Even the drugs used in prescriptions to cure our ailments, caused by the mixtures we daily take into our stomachs, are frequently adulterated. How to remedy these evils is an important subject for consideration. High prices of food have led to the introduction of these injurious substances into nearly every indispensable article of daily consumption. Tables of mortality kept for a long period of years, show that when food was cheap the number of deaths was less than when high prices prevailed. The poor must buy according to their means, and these adulterations are concocted more especially for them. Should cholera visit our cities during the present year, that class will have to suffer for lack of means to buy wholesome food.

EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The eyes of Europe were turned toward the United States with some solicitude and some suspicion, when the war of the rebellion was terminated in the triumph of the Union. It was an unexpected issue of the great conflict. England and France, who had taken so open and questionable an interest in the affairs of this country, might adopt the simple and ingenuous language of one of the rebels, when seeing the Union army entering Richmond: "We did not expect it to end in this way." And still misunderstanding the character of the American people, they expected disturbances and difficulties in disbanding the army of a million men, they expected military outbreaks against law, and warlike enterprises against the nations of the earth, whose possessions were by any means accessible to the triumphant veterans of the Republic. Mexico and Canada were expected to become the theatres of invasion, by reason of grievances that the enfeebled Government of the Union could not or would not restrain.

But the disturbances apprehended in the Western horizon have not occurred. The Fenian *fiasco* was not an enterprise of the Union army, and was speedily suppressed by the Union Government. The disturbance of European powers has not sprung from any interference of ours. And France and England have to turn their eyes Eastward, instead of Westward, to witness the threatening clouds of war. The United States has no share in causing the storm, but it may have some interest in its progress. Having done nothing to precipitate the calamity on Europe, the people of this country may, nevertheless, profit by it. Material interests will be promoted, trade and commerce, manufacturing and agricultural enterprise will reap rich fruits from the folly and madness that hurries the great nations of Europe into destructive wars.

By keeping clear of political entanglements with any of the nations of Europe and by maintaining the strictest neutrality, the United States may derive advantages from all, and more than regain what has been lost to our commerce by their intermeddling with our affairs and their aggressions upon our trade. Honor, honesty and interest, therefore, conspire to prove that wisdom of strict neutrality in the impending conflicts that threaten to involve the great nations of Europe. How many of them will be launched into it at first, and how many will become involved in it, it requires a little time to develop. Our wisdom is to be spectators, and not participants in the strife.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR MEXICO.

Mr. STEVENS will have no difficulty in finding popular support for the measure of which he has given notice in the House, having for its object monied assistance to Mexico by giving her our credit to the extent of twenty million dollars. The people of this country have been for some time expressing their sorrow for the distressed Republic of Mexico, and Mr. STEVENS has done a practical thing by moving to declare how much we feel sorry for her. If we are in earnest in our support of the Monroe Doctrine, if we mean to stand by the Republican Idea on this Continent, surely twenty millions will not be deemed too great a sum to be named as an earnest of our friend will.

Mexico wants our indorsement, and Mr. STEVENS proposes to give it, taking some security perhaps; but we think the people would be willing to give it, even without collaterals. It is not unusual for one nation to help another. We are free to help our friends in distress, and many will think that it is our simple duty to help Mexico. The Liberal Government is the only one we have recognized or known there. If that recognition and our professed friendship are not all a sham, then we can hardly do less than give her a helping hand at the moment when it will be of the greatest assistance. Thousands of our citizens feel a direct interest in Mexico—not so much for what she precisely is, as for what she may become,—and there will not be wanting plenty to go there to assist in developing the country and make good her character and credit.

It is undoubtedly true that the greater portion of the people of this country agree with Mr. STEVENS, that the time for doing something, in a lawful way, for Mexico has come; and if what is proposed can be done without violating any obligation we hope Congress will do it.

HARRIS.

The speech of HARRIS, the Maryland traitor, who, having been expelled once, still holds his seat in Congress, is published in the Richmond papers, with evident satisfaction, though great caution is observed in applauding it. The *Times* feels assured that it could lay nothing before its readers that would excite greater interest than "the bold and eloquent" speech, and it might have said, probably, that nothing has he spoken during the session that comes so nearly up to its own sentiments. Although but the utterance of a single individual occupying a seat in Congress, this outrageous speech will embolden the disloyal feeling in the South, and chill the loyal sentiment wherever it exists there. To loyal men in the South it must indeed seem strange that a man like HARRIS is permitted to have a seat in Congress, while good and true Union men are kept from theirs. No one doubts that the majority in Congress realize the force of the argument, and are ready to accept loyalty as the governing rule in determining the qualifications of members. There are practical embarrassments which sincere men fully realize. It is apparent that location merely is not enough to determine the question of fitness, and it must be conceded that the President laid down the true rule, when he said none but loyal men should be admitted, and that when by mistake a disloyal man got in, it was the duty of the body to which he had gained admission to throw him out. Congress, unquestionably, has this right, and is not, as Senator COWAN contends, restricted to an examination into the question whether all the forms of the election have been observed. If loyalty is the true rule and is to be paramount, then certainly HARRIS is not worthy of a seat in Congress, though it be true that every man in his district voted for him and all the laws have been fully observed.

CONSUMPTION OF WHISKY.

The Internal Revenue Commission estimate, from official reports, that the annual amount of whisky consumed in the United States for drinking purposes, averages a gallon and a half per head to the whole population. In Canada and the other British provinces, it is over one gallon and a quarter per head. In Great Britain, where the common people do not, as a general thing, drink, the amount of consumption annually is about eight-tenths per head. In that country no less than 22,600,000 barrels of ale and beer are consumed every year, whereas, in the United States, not more than five or six million barrels are annually produced. In Russia, the annual amount of whisky consumed averages no less than two gallons to each man, woman and child of population.

FROM IRELAND.

When the American colonies were under the domination of England, they were not permitted to diversify industrial pursuits by engaging in any manufacturing which could interfere with the production of the mother country. Our revolution changed all that, but Ireland, under the same policy, remains to illustrate what would have probably been our own condition, had the power remained with the oppressor. Ireland has not been permitted to diversify her industrial pursuits, but has had free scope for agriculture, with the same dependence on the British market to which the free traders wish to bring the farmers of America. She has even had an advantage of proximity to that market which is impossible in our case. What has been the result? In fifteen years—from 1847 to 1862—the production of wheat decreased from 2,926,000 quarters in the former year to 683,000 quarters in the latter. The decrease in the production of oats for the same term was as eleven to seven. Barley decreased to one-half, and rye to one-third. The number of acres cultivated in wheat in 1859 was 464,000, which fell off gradually to 264,000 acres in 1862. The variety of the industrial pursuits of the people of a large part of Ireland may be judged of to some extent by the following, from the last reports in the State Department:

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Cork to the United States, during the several quarters of the year ending September 30th, 1864.

Date. Quarter ending	Description.	Value. £
Dec. 31, '63	Whisky and Magnesia	750
Mar. 31, '64	Magnesia	18
Do. June 30, '64	Magnesia, whisky, and Bacon	529
Do. Sept. 30, '64	Whisky and Magnesia	745

Value. £	s.	d.
750	15	0
18	0	0
529	2	10
745	3	11

What a feature is here presented of a country deprived by adverse legislation of the ability to add manufactures to agriculture!

Of course, Ireland produces more than is indicated by the shipments to America from the chief Southern port, but what the farmers delve from the soil goes to England, instead of being consumed at home by cotton spinners, iron workers, implement and machine makers, miners, and others in the midst of England grows rich in proportion as Ireland grows poor.

Whatever of prosperity seems to exist in the Emerald Isle, is clustered about the Northern cities as the consequence and concomitant of the manufacture of linens, which is so successfully carried on in Belfast and a few other towns.

The design of making America the mere market place for British manufactures, has never been abandoned, and if we yield to the demands of the free traders, we shall become as dependant and poverty stricken, as we would have been had there been no revolution, and as Ireland is now.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Sumner, the mother of the distinguished Massachusetts Senator, died in Boston on Friday last. Mrs. Relief Sumner was the daughter of Job Hardy, Jr., by his wife Susannah Hersey of Hingham, and was born in Hanover, Plymouth county, February 27, 1785. She was married to Charles Pinckney Sumner April 27, 1810, and had nine children named respectively Charles, Matilda, Albert, Henry, George, Jane, Mary, Horace and Julius, three of whom distinguished for his scholarship and as an author. Horace perished in the ship Elizabeth, off Fire Island, near New York, on the 15th of July, 1850. Mrs. Sumner was a devoted mother, and has largely contributed to the formation of the character of her children.

—General Pittsburgh Lee has gone to Richmond under arrest to see General Terry. He had a misunderstanding with a colored hostler, in Fredericksburg. Several other colored persons came to the hostler's aid; several white men thereupon mixed in to prevent a disturbance," of course; whereupon a squad of soldiers took the case in hand, and arrested Lee, who, stung by the indignity, used strong language, which brought down on him the charge of inciting riot and using treasonable language, and have brought him to Richmond for general Terry to let him off. The result is not known.

—A London correspondent says that our gifted country woman, Miss Alvona Jones (Mrs. G. V. Brooke) is playing a highly successful engagement at the Standard, after having appeared nightly for three months at the New Surrey. The deep interest which every one feels in the lamented tragedian, Gustavus V. Brooke, the horror excited by his dreadful fate, and the admiration called forth by the bravery he displayed, and the brotherly devotion which made him refuse even to attempt to save his life because he would have been compelled to leave his sister upon the fated ship, have all combined to turn the eyes of the public sympathy upon his young widow.

—Mr. F. H. Underwood, who is mentioned in General Steadman and Fullerton's report, being connected with a profitable plantation "down in Dixie," working negroes without remuneration, and that, too, while he holds a position under the Freedmen's Bureau, has published a card totally denying the charge, and says the Generals have either wilfully falsified the matter or have been egregriously imposed upon.

—A blind pianist, named Labor, is causing a sensation in Paris, and is awaited with interest in London. He has been blind from his birth, and never saw a page of music or a note of his instrument. To enable him to learn his first pieces, his sister, a pianist of rare talent, used to play the chosen piece two or three times, while he sat by her side and listened. He would then take her place and repeat, note by note, what he had just heard. After she had played the air for the third time, Labor knew it perfectly, however difficult it might be. In this manner he has acquired a more extensive *repertoire*, it is said, than any other musician. He also composes music.

—The Emperor of the French has ordered a superb prize, in the shape of a cup, to be shot for by the International Pigeon Shooters in 1867. The Emperor attends the new Pigeon Shooters' Club, in the Bois de Boulogne, and it appears that he shoots a great deal better than most of his subjects. Have we no Americans who will compete for the prize?

—Mrs. Hannah Sampson, a Quaker lady, recently died in Philadelphia and left ten thousand dollars to the Friends' Yearly Meeting, four thousand for instructing people of color, and ten thousand to other equally benevolent purposes.

—The well known General Yell, of Arkansas, at a recent public meeting at Pine Bluff, in that State, offered resolutions declaring against secession, in favor of giving the negro civil rights and inviting immigration.

—Colonel A. H. Markland, on General Grant's staff from the Belmont days to the present time, has resigned his position in the army. He was well known to almost every officer and a very large proportion of the soldiers, from his long connection with the postoffice service.

—About one hundred representative men of Boston addressed George Peabody a letter in which they said: "We have to ask that you will do us the favor to meet us at a social entertainment, at such time as shall suit your convenience, when we may take you by the hand, speak with you, and perhaps from the influences of the occasion draw the moral, that whilst he who admires does well—he who imitates does better." Mr. Peabody declined with many thanks, declaring that his plans would permit him to accept no invitations or proffers of hospitalities, but he hoped to see most of the gentlemen before he departed for Europe.

—General Grant attended a picnic on Thursday, at the St. Louis Fair Grounds, given by the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. He met there Captain B. F. Hutchinson, formerly of Pittsburgh, whom he had not seen for eighteen years, but whom he remembered as Captain of a steamboat on which he traveled when a newly-married man. The General was remarkably talkative, and seemed to enjoy himself greatly. In a colloquy with Mr. Howe, he bantered him for a foot race, but the defiance was not accepted.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY AT ECONOMY, PA.

A Further Contribution to Its History —Biographical Sketches of George Rapp and Frederick Rapp.

The "Economites," as they are popularly called, do not seek publicity, but the public is anxious to know more about them. That an association founded upon principles so diverse from those of our great American community should have been sustained and successfully conducted among us for more than sixty years, is itself a phenomenon which awakens curiosity, and presents a *study* in the science of social economy. From the many questions which have been asked of the writer, he finds that much misapprehension exists as to the principles and practices of the Society. In furnishing such facts as have come into his possession, he wishes but to gratify the desire which generally prevails for authentic information in regard to this people. He appears, however, not as their *advocate* but only as their historian.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF GEORGE RAPP.

The sketch of the early history of the Society, given in a former article, may properly be followed by a more detailed account of the personal history of the founder, George Rapp. He was the son of Adam Rapp, a farmer and wine planter of moderate circumstances, residing in the town of Iptingen, Oberamt Maulbronn, Kingdom of Wurtemburg. George Rapp was born in said town on the 28th of October, 1757. He was brought up as usual among his class of people, enjoying the benefits of a common school education, where seldom more than reading, writing, arithmetic and geography were taught.

HIS FAMILY.

After his school years, he assisted his father on the farm in summer, and worked at handloom in winter. In the year 1783 he married a farmer's daughter, Christina Benzinger, who bore him a son, John, the father of Gertrude (who is still a member of the Harmony Society), and a daughter, Rosina. The circumstances of John's death (about which the Society has been so fondly slandered) were given in our former article. He died of consumption in 1812. Rosina died of old age in 1845. George Rapp had also one brother and two sisters, who died many years ago. Frederick Rapp, whose name is more generally known, was only an adopted son, and not a kinsman. He was George Rapp's most efficient helper in founding and subsequently managing the affairs of the Society. A further notice of him will be given below.

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

George Rapp was fond of reading and conversation, and having an active and inquiring mind, he soon added largely, by his own study of books and man, to his stores of knowledge acquired at school. Being naturally of a religious turn, he studied the Bible closely, especially the New Testament, and became convinced that the Lutheran Church, of which he was a member, was not the church of Christ and his Apostles. At about thirty years of age, and during the time of his spiritual nourishment in the established Protestant Church to which he belonged, he began to speak in his own house, to a small number of friends, his sentiments on religion, once or twice every Sunday. The number of his hearers increased, and, gradually, people from other towns, ten or twelve miles distant, came to his meetings, so that by the time when an emigration to America was spoken of, his adherents numbered some three hundred families.

PERSECUTIONS.

The clergy set themselves in opposition to Rapp's religious labors. They instigated the civil authorities against him and his followers, and tried their best to prevent their meetings. This was hard to do, because Mr. Rapp advised his people to obedience to the laws, and to the punctual payment of all taxes to church and state, so that the sole ground of accusation against him and his party, was their separation from the church, and their holding of private religious meetings. Police officers were sent to attend and to entail penalties upon these assemblages, not only in the town where Rapp resided and preached, but also in other towns where his adherents also held similar meetings. On Mondays they would be summoned to appear before the magistrates and confined for attendance upon these conventicles. Those who were too poor to pay were imprisoned. These persecutions were carried so far at last, that a petition was addressed to the king, stating the hardship of banishment against Rapp and his followers. The king inquired, "who are these people? Are they good citizens? Do they pay their taxes?" &c." And being informed that they were always among the first to pay all their dues both to the church and state, and that they were peaceable citizens, he threw the petition to pieces and said, "*Then let them believe as they please.*"

PREPARES TO EMIGRATE.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the king to mould Rapp's religious views, the persecutions continued their opposition, by stirring up the mayors and burgesses of the towns against them, so that the fines and imprisonments and other annoyances were kept up for several years, until at length they felt themselves called of the Lord to leave their native land, with a band of devout people, and sought only to know and to do the will of God. Michael Hahn and his followers, who entertained similar views, in other respects, chose to separate themselves entirely from fellowship with the established Lutheran Church, but preferred to yield somewhat to the demands of the State, and to prosecute the work of reformation, as best they might, by remaining at home. Rapp and his party were more self-willed and were determined to seek opportunities. They became more open and violent in their denunciation of the prevailing vices and religious corruptions. The alienation between them and their neighbors thus became more complete, and persecution became more unpleasant. Nor would it be strange in the circumstances, that something of a spirit of religious fanaticism should be developed, and that Rapp should be impressed with a belief that the time for his departure was at hand, and work to which he was thus providentially called.

VISITS AMERICA.

At length, in 1803, at the head of his brethren, he set forth, accompanied by his son John and two or three friends, to visit America. Leaving his family and the interests of his people under the charge of Frederick Rapp and the supervision of his adopted son Frederick Rapp and his companions embarked at Amsterdam, and after a safe voyage arrived at Baltimore, where they found friends who received them with much kindness, as they did Rapp's people afterwards.

They spent some time in exploring parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and as far west in Ohio as the valley of the Tuscarawas River. Believing it too great a risk to take one hundred persons and families so far into the woods as that part of Ohio then was, they preferred to settle in a more inhabited region, and finally selected a desirable location about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburgh, in Butler county, Pa. They purchased about 5,000 acres of unimproved land from Dr. Belnap Baker, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had settled there some years before. These lands are located in the beautiful valley of the Connoquenessing, near to where Zelienople now stands.

THE COLONISTS FOLLOW HIM.

As soon as Rapp's people in Germany could be notified of the purchase, they were ready to follow, all the necessary arrangements for the voyage having previously been made through the official agency of Frederick Rapp. Early in the Spring of 1804, the ship *Aurora* sailed from Amsterdam with three hundred souls, and landed in Baltimore July 4th of the same year. The ship *Atlantic* landed a similar number at Philadelphia, a few days earlier. The ship *Margaretta* brought the remainder of the people, but most of those who came in this vessel were led, from various causes, to make a settlement in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Mr. Haller, who had been one of Mr. Rapp's companions in the mission of exploration.

Rapp met his friends, who came over in the first ship on their arrival in Baltimore, and was glad they were divided as well as all parties in different parts of the country, where they might sojourn until habitations could be prepared for them at Harmony by himself and the party of workmen detailed for that purpose Having passed a winter of great hardship in the work of building and preparing, he was ready by the ensuing February, 1805, to receive as many of his waiting people as could then be assembled from their various places of sojourn. At this time the first formal organization of the society on the principle of community of goods took place as narrated in our former article.

HIS CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS ADMINISTRATION.

To give Rapp's subsequent personal history would be to give the history of the society in detail for more than forty years. He was its civil and religious head, its prophet, priest and king. He dictated all its rules and regulations, and was the supreme arbiter in all questions that arose. His word was law. It was common to know that "Father Rapp says it," to satisfy all the community on any subject whatever. All this power, however, was administered, not selfishly or tyrannically, but in a truly patriarchal spirit, and with a single eye to the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people, who loved and reverenced him as a father, and never thought of questioning his right to all the authority which he claimed. It is not to be wondered at all that he became impatient of contradiction or opposition, and had a reputation for harshness and severity among outsiders and excommunicated members. He did not hesitate to fulminate spiritual anathemas against bold transgressors, whom he regarded as offending not only against the accepted rules of the society, but also against the authority of God, which was claimed as sanctioning the principles on which the Society was founded, but he was as *fatherly* in his kindness as he was in his severity towards his people, whom he regarded as his children. He sympathized with them in their trials, consoled them in their perplexities, patiently instructed them in the truths of religion, and sought in every way to make them all happy. While all were expected to be busy, none were allowed to be burdened with work. Ample time was afforded for rest and recreation. Being fond of music, as all Germans are, he encouraged the cultivation of both vocal and instrumental music among all the members, and especially the young people. Their evening leisure was enlivened with the strains which a well trained band discoursed, and their religious services were always accompanied with the finest singing by the whole congregation, led by instruments and a skilful choir. He divided the whole community into *classes*—the old men and the old women, the young men and the young women, and the more youthful of both sexes, each separately forming a class, which met once or twice a week for social intercourse and mutual improvement. The members of these classes were taught to regard each other as brothers and sisters, and to watch fraternally over each other's conduct and deportment, and were accustomed, as far as possible, to settle among themselves all little difficulties that might arise. Mr. Rapp met with these several classes himself as often as possible, for religious conference or more free social conversation.

Thus he dwelt, year after year, among his own people more and more beloved and reverenced by them as they grew old together. He and his immediate family fared no better than the rest of the community in the matter of dress or style of living, except that for the honor of the Society he was expected to live in a larger and better house, where friends and guests might receive hospitality, and on special occasions to appear in a *state dress* made of their own finest silk fabrics. But he never accumulated any private property for himself or his family. Everything belonged to the Society.

HIS OLD AGE AND DEATH.

Thus, through all the vicissitudes of the Society's history, (which I reserve for future notice,) George Rapp continued his wise and benign administration down to his ninetieth year, still retaining his faculties, voice, energy and physical powers in such vigor that he was able until within a few days before his death to preach two sermons every Sabbath and one on Wednesday evening, and to be present at five class meetings during the week.

He had lived so long among them, and with so little apparent waning of his powers, that some of his people were weak enough to believe that "Father Rapp would never die," or at least that he would abide until the Lord's coming. There were but three Sabbaths that he failed to appear as usual in the pulpit, and even on the last of these he preached to his people with his wonted energy and power of voice, from the window of the room where he was confined by physical weakness. His flesh only refused to perform their office. But the machinery of life was worn out, and before another Sabbath, after bidding farewell in person to all his sorrowing people, as they came one by one to his bedside, he peacefully "fell asleep in full confidence of meeting the Lord in the better world. He died on the 7th of August 1847, lacking a few weeks of being ninety years of age.

HIS CHARACTER, &C.

He was a remarkable man, and had performed a remarkable work. Had he been a propagandist, and lived in a different age and country, he might have been known as the founder of a new sect or nation. But he had no other thought than the welfare of the small body of people who had followed him from Germany for the purpose of serving God in their own way. He left his impress on the society, which still exists much as he left it, only with diminished numbers.

After the death of Rapp was over, his body having been deposited in the orchard, where his grave is undistinguished by any mark from those of his brethren who sleep around him, the society all assembled in the church to consider what was to be done. They were like a family of children bereaved of its head. They felt that they had no one who could fill Father Rapp's place, but they still approved of the principles upon which he had founded and governed the society, and had determined to live by them on. With great unanimity, they elected from among themselves a board of nine elders, upon whom were devolved the powers heretofore exercised by Rapp himself, with the advice and assistance of the several boards or agents of the society. Two of these elders, R. L. Baker and J. Henrici, were designated as trustees, and became the executive officers as well as the religious guides of the community. It was a remarkable evidence of the confidence which Mr. Rapp's administration had inspired, that not an individual member called for any report or statement as to the pecuniary affairs of the society. They took it for granted that all was right. And that this confidence was not misplaced, was made apparent a few years afterwards in the progress of certain trials instituted against the society by seceding members. The most protracted and searching investigations by the Courts, with such men as Shafer and E. M. Stanton as the lawyers for the prosecution, failed to discover any mal-administration, or misappropriation of funds on the part of Rapp or his associates.

FREDERICK RAPP.

A brief notice of Frederick Rapp may close this article. His proper name was Frederick Reichert; he was born in Germany, April 12th, 1770. His father and mother died early. He learned the trade; he had received a good education—of such a grade as the ordinary public schools of the country afforded. His travels in the prosecution of his business brought him into the neighborhood where George Rapp resided, and he soon made his acquaintance and became an attendant upon his meetings. He found the teachings of Rapp to meet his own sense of religious want, and to correspond with the growings of his own mind and heart, and he soon became a cherishing. He was like many others who declared that "of all the preachers whom they had heard, there was none whose words had power to touch their hearts like those of Mr. Rapp." Frederick soon became a member of the society and a member of Rapp's family. And when the great measure of emigration was at length resolved upon, his fine executive abilities found scope in conducting the necessary arrangements. As stated above, when Rapp and his came to America Frederick was left in charge of his family and of the religious work which he had inaugurated.

He enrolled the names of those who proposed to emigrate, and when Rapp and his elder brethren the necessary aid for those who were not able to meet the expenses of the voyage, corresponded with the ship owners at Amsterdam, and, in short, did whatever was necessary to be done in the matter, and was a great help in its accomplishment. He faithfully and efficiently had he discharged his various trusts, that by the unanimous consent of the society at its organization he was called to be associated with George Rapp in the trusteeship, and was also elected to be one of the elders. Frederick was a man after the heart of Mr. Rapp himself and of the society, and that Frederick grouped the name of Reichert and became recognized as the adopted son of George Rapp. As the spiritual functions and the temporal management were sufficient to occupy all the time of George Rapp, Frederick was entrusted with the affairs of the exterior, for which his business capacity so well fitted him. He conducted all negotiations in the way of purchase and sale, with those outside of the society, and the necessary traveling to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, &c., and conducted any outside litigation which might occasionally arise. He carried on in his own name all the extensive operations of the society, owning to himself the titles of real estate, and holding it in his own name, though under a solemn contract, signed and sealed, in which he declares that all the property, personal, real and mixed, which then was or should afterwards be in his possession, or held in his name, should be the sole and absolute property of the society, and not of himself.

He continued to serve the society in this capacity, with great success, and to the acceptance of all, down to the year of his death. In the latter part of the year 1833 he had somehow taken a cold, which was increased by the eagerness with which he exposed himself on the famous night of the "shooting star," a phenomenon which created great excitement in the interior. He soon became dropsical and otherwise permanently diseased, and died in the following June, 1834, while the prayers of the whole assembled society were ascending for the continuance of his life. One who sat with him the last night of his life, cherishes a most impressive remembrance of his pious and instructive conversation during that solemn night.

Frederick Rapp was well known and highly esteemed among a large circle of business acquaintances, and being a well bred gentleman and good musician, as well as an amateur in the practice of art, he was a welcome visitor in many a family circle, whose hospitalities he was always glad to reciprocate as he had opportunity.

After the death of Frederick, it became necessary that another business agent should be appointed in his place; and on the 5th of July, 1834, Mr. George Rapp, although he had so long been the general head of the whole society, was now, for the first time, formally designated to this office, as a document signed by all the members. In this document, which is in the nature of a mutual contract, George Rapp solemnly disclaims all personal interest in the property of the society, other than that of an individual member. He appointed as substitute agents, R. L. Baker and J. Henrici, who attended to those details of outside business which had belonged to Frederick Rapp during his life.

A. W.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday—eighteenth of June—was celebrated as a holiday at Boston, it being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. That day was fought on the seventeenth instant, but as that day falls on Sunday, this year, the festivities were postponed a day later. The occasion is made one of general rejoicing throughout the old Bay State, by an act of the Legislature.

A gentleman named Samuel Hanson, living in Washington city, committed suicide last Friday by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Mr. Hanson had become greatly reduced and the extreme dissipation of a brother left the mother of the deceased entirely dependent upon his for her support. This he appears to have been unable to secure for her, and his mind was consequently afflicted with temporary insanity, during which he committed the act of self-destruction.

A novel insurance case has been decided in Missouri. The question arose upon the following facts proved: A building is insured against loss by *fire*. It falls down being heavily overloaded with merchandise; the fall occasions a fire, which destroys the fallen material. Query —Is the insurance company liable? The court decided that the building insured having fallen, ceased to exist as such, and that it ceased to exist by reason of a peril not insured against, and hence that the company was not liable.

In the State of New York there are about nineteen millions of State bank notes out. The July tax at ten per cent, will be seriously felt in that State, and there are already prophecies of serious derangement in monetary affairs, arising from the early withdrawal from circulation of so much "money."

The receipts of grain at Buffalo during the forty-eight hours ending Thursday night, amounted to the enormous aggregate of two millions six hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fifty-two bushels,—which, says the *Express*, is not only more than ever before arrived in Buffalo in the same period, but far the greatest quantity of breadstuffs ever received at any one port of the globe in two successive days.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: "Yesterday afternoon a veritable sea serpent, about twenty-five feet long, floated up near the warf at the foot of Dock street, where he remained for some time, the observed of all observers."

Among the bidders at the auction sale of the Shenandoah stores in New York was a New Bedford captain whose vessel had been burned by a pirate. He purchased a Confederate flag as a "momento," as he expressed it, "to his great grand-children of the dastardly part enacted by England in the rebellion."

Several vessels have sailed from Boston during the past month for Greenland, to load chrysolite, which is fast coming into use for the manufacture of glass. All have had their bows strengthened and sheathed with iron like the whalers, to enable them to encounter floating field ice without danger of starting their hoodends.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, has perfected arrangements for opening a through Northern line between Chicago and Liverpool, by obtaining control of one of the Michigan roads Westward from Sarnia, and buying the ships of the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company, running to Montreal in summer and Portland in winter: while the Pennsylvania Central has arranged for a similar Southern line via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road on the one hand, and a steamship line connecting with Philadelphia on the other. Both these lines, when fully organized, will take through freight between Chicago and Liverpool, to be laid down at either terminus within the shortest possible time, without any changing of hands or shifting of responsibility.

Certain white men in Mississippi

The Daily Commercial

LET YOUR SUMMER FRIENDS GO BY.

BY MRS. FANNY D. OSGOOD.

Let your Summer friends go by
With the Summer's golden sheaf;
Reaper leaves are that will not fly,
Though the Autumn gather chaff.

Summer love to fortune clings—
From the wreck it salvels,
Like the bee that spreads its wings
When the honey fadeth.

Ruth the tall wheat weeds appear;
Let the false blooms perish;
Flowers there must be, my dear,
That you still may cherish.

Flowers of feeling, pure and warm,
Hearts that cannot wither,
Those for the shine and the storm,
As the sunny weather.

Home for Aged Women—A Peculiar Will

Sarah Lukens Keene, of Philadelphia, recently deceased, made the following bequest in her will, which has just been submitted to probate:

"I give to my trustees, hereafter named, my large house at Bristol, Bucks county, Penna., and the whole of the lot on which it stands, to be appied and used under the direction of the trustee, as an establishment for the reception and maintenance forever of five, six, or more aged gentlewomen (ladies), who are widows, or single women, unmarried, of respectability, but decayed fortunes, and who have become destitute at an advanced age of the means of support, and are bereaved of friends that can or who will assist them, alone, friendless and helpless, to such, and to such only, do I direct my trustees to apply it; and, as an endowment of the institution, I give and devise to my trustees beforenamed, and their appointed successors, the sum of $30,000. I request that an inscription, as follows, be placed on a marble slab, and inserted in the wall of the hall of the house:

"Sarah Lukens Keene bequeathed and dedicated this house to the use to which it is by her will directed, from devoted affection to the memory of her dearly devoted aunt, Tacy Lence, who died in the 87th year of August, 1859, and it is consecrated to her memory, to be a monumental and affectionate tribute of the testator's love and reverence for her who was her parent in every deed, the tender, affectionate guardian and guide of her infancy, and the true and faithful friend of her maturer years, &c."

"It is an essential condition for a inheritance to the benefit of my institution, that the aged gentlewomen shall be known to be religious women, neither Unitarians nor Roman Catholics, respectably brought up and educated."

"I name and constitute as my executors and trustees, the Hon. Charles Ilsom, of Bridesburg, Samuel S. Carpenter, Esq., and my dear niece, Ellen Keene. I appoint Henry U. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, to be associated with my trustees for the institution by me by it established. I direct that as often as one of the trustees dies the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania shall appoint a successor, except the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who shall always be one of the trustees in succession, so that the number of trustees shall be constantly maintained."

THE SINAITIC MANUSCRIPT OF THE BIBLE.—The following is an account of the finding of the famous Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible, fifteen hundred years old, by Prof. Tischendorf, of Germany:

He saw some fragments of it at the time of his first visit to the Convent of Mt. Sinai, in 1844. On his second visit, when he went amply supplied by the saxon government with the means for purchasing it, he could not find a trace of it; and when, on the occasion of his third visit, about seven years ago, he went out as the special agent of the Russian Emperor, he was for a long time equally unsuccessful. At last, when he was about to abandon the search, the precious relic was discovered in a corner of the cellar, and was committed to his hands to be taken to Russia. The secret charm exerted in this case was due not so much to the influence of Russian gold, as to the fact that the established church of that empire is of the Greek faith, the same as that of the Sinaitic Convent.

Tischendorf told me that he was hardly able to command himself when he made this discovery. He went instantly to his room, but that night he could neither lie down nor sleep, and, to work off his excitement, he spent the night in transcribing the whole of one of the Epistles. His reception on his return was such a one as princes alone are to receive. The occasion was one of great solemnity and magnificence at St. Petersburgh, for it was recognized, not only there but all over the civilized world, that the discovery of this manuscript is the most important event of the age, looked at in connection with the authenticity of the New Testament and the whole Biblical record. The original was photographed with the utmost care, and copies were sent to the leading libraries of the world.

JOHNNY CAKE.—It might be supposed, by the various receipts for this cake, sent by correspondents and published in your paper, that the writers believed that anything that had corn meal in it was a "Johnny Cake." As well might they believe that any article with wheat flour in it was bread. I want this class of writers and your readers to be informed that the genuine "Johnny" is purely indigenous to the South—native born—as much so as slavery or secesh, and that north of Mason and Dixon's line it is not to be found. The natives north of that line don't know how to make it, and the most of them never saw or tasted it. You might as well set a Virginian to making chowder. It takes an old darkey—a regular Aunt Dinah to compound it, not by any known receipt, but purely by the "rule of thumb," conveyed by hasting from generation to generation. It is composed of but few and simple ingredients—pure corn meal, salt, and a certain amount of shortening; then spread out about three-fourths of an inch thick, on the middle division of the head of a flour barrel, set up on edge before the hot embers of a wood fire, and baked a rich brown on both sides. Then, while hot, split open, butter it well, and then—oh! luxurious experience—eat it, and you will find it as much superior to its Northern imitation as a Ben Davis apple is to a Greening. I have resided in this city for upwards of twenty-five years, and more than twenty-five miles from Mason and Dixon's line—and never saw or tasted a genuine "Johnny" here. But the very recollection of them, as eaten in my father's house in the State of Delaware, and the poor substitutes offered in their place, induces me to write this simple receipt for my memory. EPICURE. Philadelphia, April 20, 1866.

HOW TO COOK A BEEFSTEAK.—A beefsteak ought always to be broiled and never fried; but the following method of cooking is recommended by Mrs. Hutton, which even those who are accustomed to frying may be willing to try:

"The frying-pan being wiped very dry, place it upon the stove and let it become hot—very hot. In the meantime mangle the steak—if it chances to be sirloin, a piece of the better—pepper and salt it, then lay it in the hot, dry pan, which instantly is to be covered as tightly as possible. When the raw flesh touches the metal pan, of course it sizzles and adheres to it, but in a few seconds it becomes loosened and juicy. Every half minute turn the steak; but be careful to keep it as much as possible under cover. When done season lightly, a small piece of butter upon it; and if you want much; gravy, add a table-spoonful of strong coffee in three or four minutes from the time the steak first goes into the pan it is ready for the table. This method of cooking makes the most delicious, delicately broiled steak, full of juice, yet retaining the healthy beefy flavor that any fried meat loses.

"The same method may be applied to mutton chops, only they require a little longer cooking to prevent them from being rare. An excellent gravy may be made for them by adding a little cream, thickened with a pinch of flour, into which, when off the fire and partly cool, stir in the yolk of an egg, well beaten."

THE GALLOWS AND THE DISSECTING TABLE. The Detroit *Post*, commenting upon the subjection of Probst's body to the hands of the doctors says: "Jeremy Bentham, we think it was, although the remark has been credited to one or two other sociologists, said that the worst use you can put a man to, is to hang him. The executioners of Probst, however, seem to have thought otherwise, and resolved that a man whose forfeited life was a small compensation for his outrage on society should pay something by gratifying the curiosity of medical experimenters, even if no actually valuable knowledge was obtained. Perhaps it is only fair, after all, that a wretch who has contributed nothing to the happiness of the race, or to the wealth of the world, should yield up, as it were, a forced loan to the coffers of science when there is no longer any hope or opportunity of his conferring any other benefits upon his fellow men. 'Thomas de Quincy,' the Lord Rosebrighe as 'philosophy teaching by example;' so crime might be considered as science contributing to the diffusion of knowledge, and when the moral lesson is finished, and generally with very little effect, its material didactics might commence. Criminals do not voluntarily contribute their share to the advancement of the human race, therefore the law sometimes does what there is left of them and extorts a mite for the cause of progress."

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—One of the curious fashions of the English House of Commons is illustrated by the following humorous account from the Pall Mall *Gazette* of the 24: "The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons, witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the collective wisdom of a great country. For more than an hour a large gathering of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling and groaning, while an excited little man was seen waging a gray beard and gesticulating wildly, while every now and then, as the storm around him partially lulled, he was shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned from their interpreter that this was Mr. Whalley discoursing about Feniarism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whether it was better of the Irish or hatred of the Pope that caused such discord. Possibly they fancied that when the yelling ceased the business was over, since they went off as soon as the comparative silence of a single member addressing a quiet assembly was established."

FRIGHTFUL AERIAL ADVENTURE.—The most remarkable escape from personal injury within our knowledge occurred recently a few miles west of Iowa City. As a regular passenger train, due East, was nearing that point, a man was discovered walking along the track. The whistle was sounded, but the man paid no attention to it. The excavator seized and threw him, about thirty feet in the air, where he lighted a complete somersault, and, soon as the brakes stopped, the employees rushed back, beholding the dead mass of mangled flesh and bones, calmly and quietly against their surprise on had happened. He proved towards them just his dumb man, evidently on his way to nothing to attend the ignitation for such personal that place. His name and place of residence could not be learned, as no one understood his signs and motions. The only injury he received was a slight bruise at the back of his head.

NO REPTILES IN NEW FOUNDLAND.—As a natural and somewhat curious feature, it is mentioned that the island of Newfoundland, though abounding in game, is not infested with reptiles. Captain Charles Chearney writes: "In Newfoundland there is not a snake, toad, frog, or reptile of any sort. There is not a squirrel on the island, no porcupine, moose or mlux; whereas with the exception of the porcupine nothing in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, all these creatures are found in the neighboring provinces. The Arctic hare is found here in Newfoundland, but neither in Cape Breton or Nova Scotia." Other captain Hardy calls attention to other deficiencies. He visited the island in mid-summer, and could not help remarking the fact that flies were not to be seen here, while in Nova Scotia they swarmed by thousands, their scintillations adding beauty to the pall of quiet night. The island is full of bogs and swamps, which renders it difficult to account for the total absence of reptiles.

COMBINATION AGAINST DEAD-HEADS AND TRAMPS.—The New York Central, the New York and Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania Railway companies have agreed to maintain rates as fixed from time to time by the General Freight Agents for the transportation of freight to and from all competing points, and that no commissions or drawbacks of any kind whatever shall be paid directly or indirectly, or free tickets be given to any shipper, owner of freight or to persons controlling the disposal of the shipment of freight by any other owners of either of their companies respectively, or by any Express, Dispatch or Transportation over their roads.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the young, beautiful and talented
NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES,
First night of the new Comedy of the AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the new and beautiful Comedy, entitled the
AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.
Lady Elizabe h Budd.....Noemie de Marguerittes,
in which she will sing the "Last Rose of Summer," and the celebrated "Brindisi."
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
2, 4, 6, 8, 0. Or, THE LAWYER'S CLERK.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
THE EMINENT ORGANIST,
and Musical Director of Grace Church, New York, begs leave to announce that, at the urgent request of several of the most influential citizens and connoisseurs, he will give his SECOND and positively
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
ON THE
GREAT ORGAN
Just erected by George Jardine & Son, New York, on
Thursday Evening, June 21st
When he will perform a choice Programme of Classical and Popular Music.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—In order to comply with the desire of some dilettanti to witness Mr. Morgan's wonderful Pedal Playing, a number of seats (limited to 50) have been reserved in the organ loft, and will be disposed of at $3 each.
Tickets will be ready on Tuesday, and may be obtained at the principal Music Stores. Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. jel-tf

MASONIC HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th, 19th, and 20th.
Return of the old established favorites, and most popular troupe in America.
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.
NEW JOKES, NEW ACTS, NEW FACES, and NEW BALLADS
Admission, 35c; Reserved Seats, 50c. Doors open at 7; performance at 8 o'clock. jel-6

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
Cheaper Than Ever,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINEN GOODS
LESS THAN EVER.
MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 cents.
PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.
SHAWLS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.
EVERYTHING CHEAP.
my16

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
SILKS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and the public generally, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

H. B. FRY,
BANKER,
NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities, negotiated on the most favorable terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.
my22-3mond

BANKING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
SAM'L HAZLETT,
WASHINGTON, PA.
Special attention given to collections—in Washington and adjoining counties—on the most favorable terms. Refer to any Bank in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or New York Exchange.
REFERENCES:
Ninth National Bank, New York City; Messrs. Aler, Benson & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; Messrs. Bullitt & Fairthorne, Attorneys, Philadelphia; Messrs. N. Holmes & Sons Bankers, Pittsburgh; S. Brady, Esq., Cash. of Merchants Nat. Bank, Wheeling. my12-1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., and receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that the same confidence in the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. AYER,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, JOHN WILSON.
WM. K. KING, President.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
apf

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We offer for sale Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, principal and interest payable in Gold in New York; U. S. 30 year 6's, interest in currency; Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These bonds are all for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. U. S. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. mh18-3m

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs.
This delightful summer Resort will be open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, June 2, 1866.
For further information address
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
my21-1m CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BIND ING in all styles from the cheapest to the most costly and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no27

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. ly28-1y

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH
ap16-6m

SUNDRIES.
25 Hhds Prime P. R. Sugars,
26 do Cuba do
50 Hhds Crushed do
50 do A. Coffee do
25 do B do do
25 do Yellow do
100 Half chests Assorted Teas,
50 Hhds Prime Mess Pork,
50 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO.,
mh19 No. 192 Liberty street.

POTATOES.
500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes;
500 do do do Peach Blow do
Just arriving and for sale by
ap12 J. B. CANFIELD,

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

RE-SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.
By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia, at the April term, 1866, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Bambrick, Administrator of John Cuppy deceased, is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant, the undersigned Commissioner and late sheriff of Hancock county, will on the premises, be promptly attended by, before their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have had extensive use of the same. jel6-tf

FOURTH OF JULY
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$40,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Groceries, Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	250
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
10 gifts of nice Sewing Machines	800
8 gifts of excellent Melodeons	800
9 gifts ONLY in Jewelry	2,000
Viz: 3 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 Gold Watches.	
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:	

Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Scanlon county, One of 251 Acres and Three of 160 Acres each. Two in Texas county, each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres, and Two in Greene county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively, all of which are for sale, and in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.
Also, 10 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including the celebrated Flowing Well, Forrest, on Holmden Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented as Forty gifts, valued at from $300 to $2,000 each. Not one of these gifts is an imaginary one, but in wells producing, and others yet to be tested, sure to producing wells, or first class farms, on completion, free of further expense. Maps showing the location of these wells, &c., on hand.
Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office where all the papers may be seen.
We have no bogus property in our schedule, which should therefore commend itself to the public.
This is not a speculation. It is merely an effort to effect the sale of a large amount of property at a moderate valuation.
A TICKET LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDER'S NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS, will be kept at our office, so that all may receive justice, whether they are present or not. THEY NEED NOT BE PRESENT TO WIN.
The drawing will take place after the concert, four nights in succession. A committee will be appointed of 50 of the Ticket Holders, and any interested be same, and see that the gifts are distributed impartially, and that the drawing is conducted fairly.
Greenbacks, Deeds, &c., forwarded by express.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, with 500 miles of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.
CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	8 50
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
30 Tickets to one address	26 25
40 Tickets to one address	35 00
50 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the names and addresses in full, of each subscriber.
Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post-office order, or express or registered letter.
Number of tickets issued, 10,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.
NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
Second Floor, Chronicle Building,
PITTSBURGH.
And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.
Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.
We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.
Proposals for publishing this advertisement solicited. All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, TRAUTMAN & CO.,
Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.
je7

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jan

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 130 and 132 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mch

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office, Factory and Warehouse, First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Cromar, Mills, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Pile, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Spring, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 57 Fifth street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Iron Foundry business at Pittsburgh, under the name of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, has been dissolved by agreement. JOSEPH PENNOCK retires from the firm, and has transferred all his interest therein to ROBERT C. TOTTEN, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm and to use the firm name in settlement.
JOSEPH PENNOCK.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866.

ALL THE FORMS OF MANUFACTURE heretofore carried on by the late firm of PENNOCK & TOTTEN, at the HAMILTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, Pittsburgh, will be hereafter conducted by the subscribers under the name of TOTTEN & CO.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
N. B. HOGG.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866.

In retiring from the Fulton Foundry, I very cordially bespeak for it a continuance of the patronage which it has heretofore so liberally enjoyed.
JOSEPH PENNOCK.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1866. je7-2w

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the general livery stable and omnibus business, in this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business to be continued all debts paid and claims collected by JAS. K. DAIN.
JAMES DAIN,
JAMES K. DAIN.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1861, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON.
EDWARD DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due said firm, and has transferred his interest therein to GEO. ALBREE, assignee of A. B. CURLING, who will settle all claims due to or by said firm.
GEO. ALBREE,
Assignee for
A. B. CURLING,
EDW'D DITHRIDGE.
je5-1m

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glasswares, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se24-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. de28

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 40 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.—JAS. R. MCLELLAND.—SAM'L H. DRUIT.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west.

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES.
ap5-3m

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES.
CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.
No natural or artificial compound has yet been discovered or manufactured that equals these waters as a *preventive, relief,* and *permanent cure* for many temporary and chronic diseases, as proved by many thousands who have drank them for years.

CONGRESS WATER
Is a cathartic, alterative, and tonic, and is a valuable remedy for affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Gout, Chronic Constipation, and Cutaneous Diseases. It is a most powerful preventive of Fever and Bilious Complaints.

EMPIRE WATER
Is a cathartic and a valuable remedy for Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, and General Debility. Especially beneficial in Lung Diseases. It is an almost *sure cure* for Scrofula and the use of it prevents forms of Dyspepsia. For all Bilious Derangements it stands unrivalled.

COLUMBIAN WATER
Is a tonic and diuretic of a highly beneficial character, and is a *positive remedy* for Diabetes, Gravel, Calculus, Irritation and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder. It has most singularly active effects in restoring those organs when diseased, and for the relief of females who have suffered for years from irregularity, and the distressing diseases known only to them, it has been most successful. These waters are the natural use of Columbian Water.
Liberal terms to the trade. Orders filled fresh and pure from the above named springs, and preserve their medicinal virtues for
Years. *Invalids and Interior Water.* The corks of these waters are branded "Congress Water," "Empire Water," "Columbian Water," { C. & E.S. Co. } { C. & E.S. Co. } { C. & E.S. Co. }
Sold by all Druggists, Hotels, Wine Merchants, and First Class Grocers.

Sold only at wholesale by
HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman st., N. Y.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
Agents in Pittsburgh:
GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching piles without pain or detention from business. Has cured when used with others. Lubricating Balm. For sale by DR. E. R. GILBERT, 140 Wood street, opp. FLEMING'S, corner Market street and the Diamond. Also, CLARKE & MCKNIGHT, 58 and 60 Smithfield st., and Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh18-3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses imported. Backboards, Crutches, Spring Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMUTH, 94 Smithfield street, near Fifth.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmuth. ap5-tf

STATIONERY.

MANILLA
PAPERS,
Suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
INDIA PAPER,
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER.
WHITE AND COLORED
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
ap7

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS AND WRITING PAPER, WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my15-1ydaw-tf

BREWERS.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. mh15-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford inducements to Jobbers. Corner Second and First streets, (old Exchange.) Also, Rags paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 84 First st., near Beaver st., Allegheny.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business cards, letter heads, bill heads, checks, drafts, labels, diplomas, portraits, views, certificates of deposit, ornamental cards, &c., &c. Nos. 74 and 76 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. my3-3m

DUFF & BANI,
Practical Lithographers,
Nos. 2 AND 4 ST. CLAIR ST., AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock Circulars, Maps, &c.
All orders delivered, satisfactorily and promptly attended to. ap12

PRICES REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.
mh20

WOODS, LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT,
OYSTERS, &c.
NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY,
mh29-6m opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

COLUMBIAN
METAL WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS ROLLED BRASS
AND
COPPER TUBES,
FOR LOCOMOTIVE FEEDS AND OTHER PURPOSES.
TUBES OF TRUE BORE, for Pump Chambers and Oil Wells.
COPPER TUBES, of Sizes and Lengths, Suitable for all Locomotive Work.
SUCTION INGRESS PIPE, &c.
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
40 Broadway, N. Y.
AFTER JUNE 15 AT
436 BROOM STREET.
je4-cod2w

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.10 a. m.	Day Express	3.00 a. m.
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a. m.	Wall's No. 2	6.30 a. m.
Johnstown Accom	7.50 a. m.	Altoona Accom	7.50 a. m.
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a. m.	Cincinnati Ex	9.50 a. m.
Johnstown ac	9.50 a. m.	Wall's No. 3	9.50 a. m.
Baltimore Exp.	1.40 p. m.	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a. m.
Philla. Express	1.50 p. m.	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p. m.
N. York Exp.	1.50 p. m.	Braddock No. 1	3.10 p. m.
Wall's No. 3	2.65 p. m.	Philla. Express	4.10 p. m.
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p. m.	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p. m.
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p. m.	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p. m.
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p. m.	Fast Line	10.00 p. m.
Altoona ac and Express	10.50 p. m.	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p. m.

Erie Train.....10.50 p. m.
Day Express.....11.50 p. m.
*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m., returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2.05 P. M. on Mondays.
NOTICE—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will only be responsible for $100 for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
my21 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.

1866 Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W. 1866.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after May 20th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Crestline & Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express	12.01 a. m.		
Express	2.10 a. m.	2.10 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
Express	2.10 p. m.	1.55 p. m.	4.30 p. m.
Mail	6.15 a. m.	8.10 a. m.	9.00 a. m.

For New Castle and Erie, Express.....5.30 a

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.

Arrival of the Vigilant Fire Company—Enthusiastic Reception Accorded them by the Eagle—Entertainment in the Evening, &c., &c.

The Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia, numbering forty men, arrived in this city at noon yesterday, and was met at the Depot by the Eagle Fire Company, who tendered their visiting brethren a cordial and generous reception. A committee from the Eagle proceeded to Greensburg in the morning train, and accompanied them to this city. Immediately upon the arrival of the train, a procession was formed, and the Vigilant, preceded by David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, Chief Engineer Hare, Assistant Chief Engineer Bates, the Reception Committee, Engineers Scott and Butler, the Councils of the Press, took up their line of march for the Eagle Engine House, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Upon arriving at their destination, the visitors were shown into the elegantly furnished reception room of the company, in the second story of the building, where they were welcomed to the city by Billings G. Childs, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. CHILDS.

Gentlemen of the Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia.—I am deputed by the members of the Eagle Fire Company to perform in their behalf the very pleasing duty of tendering to you a most hearty welcome to their homes and hospitality. The name and fame of your organization, gentlemen, has preceded you. With an organization older than our Government; with a history extending back upwards of a century, you have ever maintained the character of good firemen, and by your acts have proudly won the right to bear the expressive name by which you are known. The common toils and danger of a fireman's life always knit us together in ties of common sympathy, so that the glory and success of one organization is necessarily shared by all others. In doing you honor, therefore, we but honor ourselves. In the extended tour you have marked out for your pleasure trip, you may meet with grander displays than our homely practical city affords, but you can meet with no welcome more heartfelt than we now extend to you. Gentlemen, in conclusion, let me beg, in behalf of those I represent, that while with us you will make yourselves entirely at home.

REPLY OF MR. RIDGEWAY.

E. W. Ridgeway, Esq., of the Vigilant responds.—He stated that he would have preferred that some other person had been chosen to reply to the cheering and generous remarks just made, but inasmuch as he had been selected for the agreeable though difficult task, he desired to say that the words just uttered had sunk deep into the hearts of those to whom they had been addressed. We are here to day from a city which, perhaps, in point of manufactures, leads the world. Neighboring to your city in the reunited Union. This is our first pause in our extended trip, and we have met with a reception in the second city of our State, which is no more gratifying than it is unexpected. The generously and most agreeably extended hand we looked for, and he assured the members of the Eagle that their kindness would ever be held in grateful remembrance by the Vigilant of Philadelphia. Mr. Ridgeway alluded to the character and success attending firemen's excursionists, and hoped that the time-honored "Eagle" would permit him to return them the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the company which he represented for their generous hospitality.

The party then adjourned to the first story of the building, where a choice collation had been spread, to which ample justice was done by the wearied travelers. Beck's celebrated brass band, numbering eighteen pieces, which accompanies the excursionists, played a number of pieces in excellent style. The procession was then formed and the firemen were conducted to the Scott House, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way, where suitable accommodations had been promised for them. Mr. Mc Mann, the affable and accommodating proprietor of this excellent hotel, is doing all in his power to render the stay of his guests agreeable, and is succeeding admirably.

ENTERTAINMENT ON THE EVENING.

Last evening the members of the Eagle Fire Company entertained their guests with a magnificent supper at City Hall, gotten up by Mr. H. Schield, of the Bank Exchange, Third street. The entertainment was one of the finest ever given in this city, and reflected great credit upon its originators. At ten o'clock the members of the Eagle and their guests sat down to supper, and fully discussed the viands before them, after the tables were cleared an organization was effected by calling Wm. J. White, Esq., to the chair. A toast was proposed by W. Bigelow, Esq., complimentary to the Eagle Fire Company, which was responded to by R. G. Childs, Esq., who alluded to the fact that within the past fifteen years the company had been represented seven times in the Chief Engineership of the Fire Department of the city. The company had also secured considerable celebrity from the fact that they possessed the first steam fire apparatus ever built in the city. The work was done by the members of the company, and under the superintendence of George Wilson, Esq., one of the most skillful and thoroughly experienced mechanics in the country. Mr. Wilson afterwards superintended the erection of the steamer Allegheny. Brief addresses were also made by David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, Chief Engineer John H. Hare, Assistant Engineer Bates, Thomas Rees and others. The meeting adjourned at an early hour, and the visiting firemen were conducted to their hotel by a large delegation of the firemen of the city.

The names and fame of your organization, gentlemen, has preceded you. With an organization older than our Government; with a history extending back upwards of a century, you have ever maintained the character of good firemen, and by your acts have proudly won the right to bear the expressive name by which you are known. The common toils and danger of a fireman's life always knit us together in ties of common sympathy, so that the glory and success of one organization is necessarily shared by all others. In doing you honor, therefore, we but honor ourselves. In the extended tour you have marked out for your pleasure trip, you may meet with grander displays than our homely practical city affords, but you can meet with no welcome more heartfelt than we now extend to you. Gentlemen, in conclusion, let me beg, in behalf of those I represent, that while with us you will make yourselves entirely at home.

The Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia, numbering forty men, arrived in this city at noon yesterday, and was met at the Depot by the Eagle Fire Company, who tendered their visiting brethren a cordial and generous reception. A committee from the Eagle proceeded to Greensburg in the morning train, and accompanied them to this city. Immediately upon the arrival of the train, a procession was formed, and the Vigilant, preceded by David M. Lyle, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, Chief Engineer Hare, Assistant Engineer Bates, the Reception Committee, Engineers Scott and Butler, the Councils of the Press, took up their line of march for the Eagle Engine House, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Upon arriving at their destination, the visitors were shown into the elegantly furnished reception room of the company, in the second story of the building, where they were welcomed to the city by Billings G. Childs, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. CHILDS.

Gentlemen of the Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia.—I am deputed by the members of the Eagle Fire Company to perform in their behalf the very pleasing duty of tendering to you a most hearty welcome to their homes and hospitality. The name and fame of your organization, gentlemen, has preceded you. With an organization older than our Government; with a history extending back upwards of a century, you have ever maintained the character of good firemen, and by your acts have proudly won the right to bear the expressive name by which you are known. The common toils and danger of a fireman's life always knit us together in ties of common sympathy, so that the glory and success of one organization is necessarily shared by all others. In doing you honor, therefore, we but honor ourselves. In the extended tour you have marked out for your pleasure trip, you may meet with grander displays than our homely practical city affords, but you can meet with no welcome more heartfelt than we now extend to you. Gentlemen, in conclusion, let me beg, in behalf of those I represent, that while with us you will make yourselves entirely at home.

REPLY OF MR. RIDGEWAY.

E. W. Ridgeway, Esq., of the Vigilant responds.—He stated that he would have preferred that some other person had been chosen to reply to the cheering and generous remarks just made, but inasmuch as he had been selected for the agreeable though difficult task, he desired to say that the words just uttered had sunk deep into the hearts of those to whom they had been addressed. We are here to day from a city which, perhaps, in point of manufactures, leads the world. Neighboring to your city in the reunited Union. This is our first pause in our extended trip, and we have met with a reception in the second city of our State, which is no more gratifying than it is unexpected. The generously and most agreeably extended hand we looked for, and he assured the members of the Eagle that their kindness would ever be held in grateful remembrance by the Vigilant of Philadelphia. Mr. Ridgeway alluded to the character and success attending firemen's excursionists, and hoped that the time-honored "Eagle" would permit him to return them the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the company which he represented for their generous hospitality.

The party then adjourned to the first story of the building, where a choice collation had been spread, to which ample justice was done by the wearied travelers. Beck's celebrated brass band, numbering eighteen pieces, which accompanies the excursionists, played a number of pieces in excellent style. The procession was then formed and the firemen were conducted to the Scott House, corner of Irwin street and Duquesne Way, where suitable accommodations had been promised for them. Mr. Mc Mann, the affable and accommodating proprietor of this excellent hotel, is doing all in his power to render the stay of his guests agreeable, and is succeeding admirably.

ENTERTAINMENT ON THE EVENING.

Last evening the members of the Eagle Fire Company entertained their guests with a magnificent supper at City Hall, gotten up by Mr. H. Schield, of the Bank Exchange, Third street. The entertainment was one of the finest ever given in this city, and reflected great credit upon its originators. At ten o'clock the members of the Eagle and their guests sat down to supper, and fully discussed the viands before them, after the tables were cleared an organization was effected by calling Wm. J. White, Esq., to the chair. A toast was proposed by W. Bigelow, Esq., complimentary to the Eagle Fire Company, which was responded to by R. G. Childs, Esq., who alluded to the fact that within the past fifteen years the company had been represented seven times in the Chief Engineership of the Fire Department of the city. The company had also secured considerable celebrity from the fact that they possessed the first steam fire apparatus ever built in the city. The work was done by the members of the company, and under the superintendence of George Wilson, Esq., one of the most skillful and thoroughly experienced mechanics in the country. Mr. Wilson afterwards superintended the erection of the steamer Allegheny. Brief addresses were also made by David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, Chief Engineer John H. Hare, Assistant Engineer Bates, Thomas Rees and others. The meeting adjourned at an early hour, and the visiting firemen were conducted to their hotel by a large delegation of the firemen of the city.

The following named firemen are as follows:

David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department; John H. Hare, Assistant. Marshal, George Bartle; Assistants, H. C. Hodge, Robert J. Hare, C. W. Ridgeway, T. Barry, Members, Henry E. Hodge, John A. Henley, James W. Barry, David S. Barry, T. E. Barry, P. C. Hare, Lewis Hodge, Robinson, James Miller, William Miller, Wm. Seedorf, John Adams, W. W. Wright, A. Porter, Frank Adams, Daniel Barr, Frank Grubb, James W. Hurley, John M. Ross, Jas. W. Hood, James P. Wood, James F. Moonley, John Magee, Saml. Grigg, Michael F. Beirn, Thomas Hamilton, Geo. Hodge, Jas. Thomas Hamilton, W. H. Davis, W. L. Smith, R. J. Hennessy, George L. Flick and James Duffy.

The Eagle will escort to-day to the various manufacturing establishments in the vicinity this morning, and in the afternoon the Vigilant will leave for Chicago.

Criminal Court.

Court assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Sterrett and Brown on the bench.

A new jury was called, the jurors summoned for the first three weeks of the term having been discharged. The following cases were disposed of:

John Rinkregel of the Tenth ward was indicted on a charge of selling liquor without license, on oath of John Barry. He plead guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

George Speckman was arraigned on a similar indictment. He plead guilty, and was also ordered to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

George F. Sill was next brought up on a charge of abandonment, on oath of his wife, Mary A. Sill. He was ordered to pay the costs of prosecution, pay four dollars per month for the support of his wife, and enter in four hundred dollars recognizance for the fulfillment of the same.

During the hearing of Sill's case he (Sill) attempted to dissuade a witness from testifying. He was required to enter five hundred dollars bail in this case, for his appearance at the September term of Court to answer the charge of tampering with a witness.

James H. Moore charged with having committed an assault and battery upon the person of John Beckenbaugh. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

James Dougherty was arraigned on a charge of larceny, preferred by W. B. Reed. During the late fire on Wood street, it appears, Dougherty seized a very valuable gun belonging to the prosecutor, valued at two hundred and forty dollars, and succeeded in making his escape. He was arrested a short time after. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

John Brown was next brought up on a charge of larceny, on oath of John Grim. The prosecutor is a shoe-maker on Ohio street, Allegheny, and Brown was employed by him. A number of shoe uppers were missed from the store, and suspicion attaching to Brown, he was arrested, and six pairs of the uppers found at his house. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The Court sentenced him to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail in the Western Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen Duff; charge, larceny; on oath of Wm. Lacock. The defendant was charged with having stolen some meat from the stand of the prosecutor in the Allegheny Market. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was released from custody.

Louis Bell, colored, was next arraigned on a charge of burglary, preferred by Will T. Wiley. Bail was in this case fixed at one thousand, and convicted. On motion of his counsel the Court granted the defendant a new trial. The case was accordingly taken up yesterday for a new trial. The prosecutor alleges that on the night of the 5d of January last Bell picked up a grating in front of Wiley's Jewelry Store at No. 6 Wylie street, and got into the cellar. He then forced open a trap door, which led to the store room. He opened the trap door, got into the store room, and then put out the gas light in the room, and was quietly sleeping in the back room, hearing his approach, when arrested, and the stolen property found in the store. Officers McGrady and Mullen passing at the time, went into the store and arrested Bell. The defendant endeavored to prove that Bell was very much intoxicated on the night of the 5d of January last. Bell picked up a grating in front of Wiley's Jewelry Store at No. 6 Wylie street, and got into the cellar. He then forced open a trap door, which led to the store room. He opened the trap door, got into the store room, and then put out the gas light in the room, and was quietly sleeping in the back room, hearing his approach, when arrested, and the stolen property found in the store. Officers McGrady and Mullen passing at the time, went into the store and arrested Bell. The defendant endeavored to prove that Bell was very much intoxicated on the night of the 5d of January last. Bail